

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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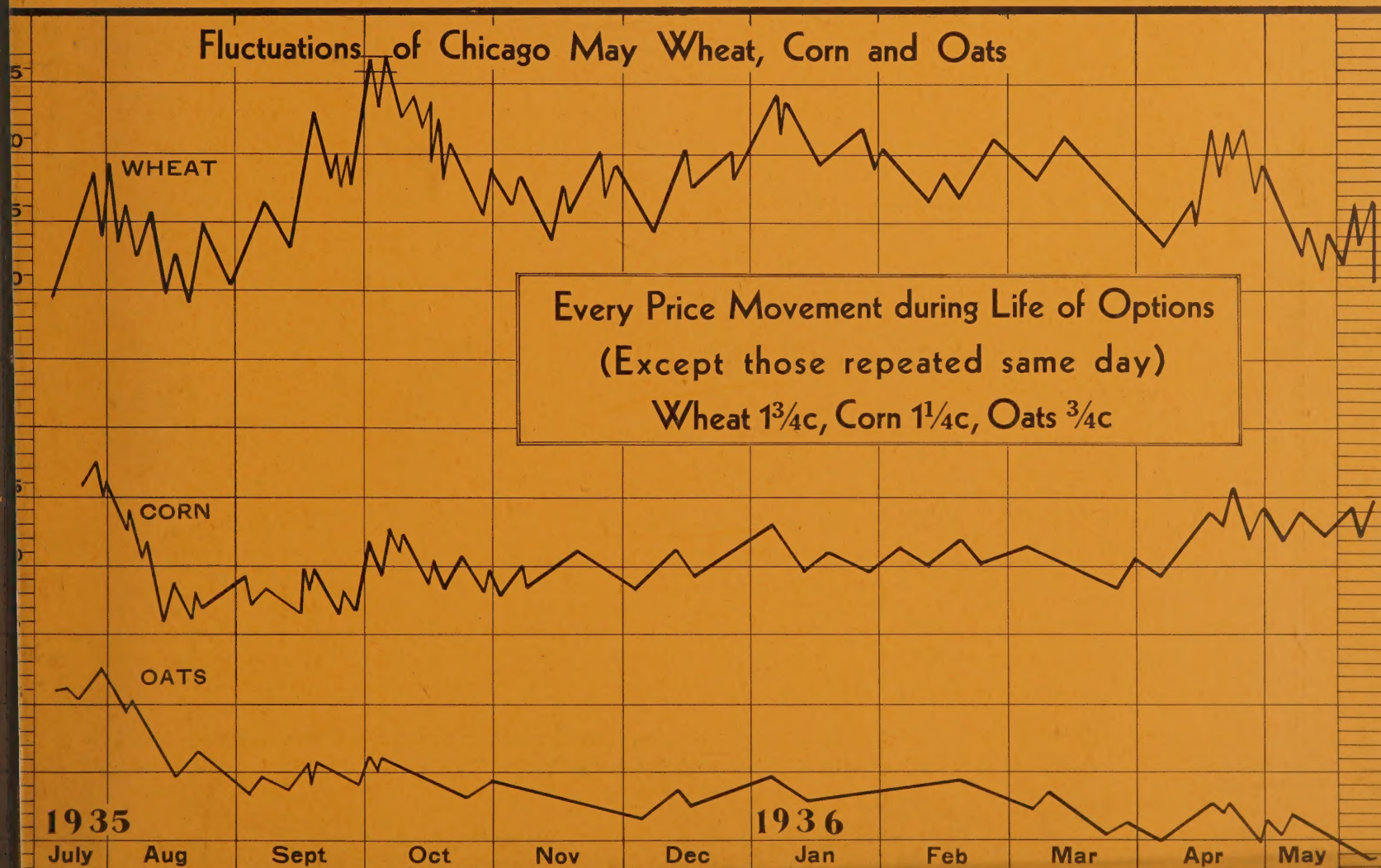
A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Promising Crops Attracts Crowd to Salina
Accepting Worthless Checks
Lightning Protection Is Free
Trucker-Peddler Competition
Large Crops Bring Farmers More Prosperity
Impressions of Washington
Hedging as Price Insurance

Commodity Exchange Act
Loading Old Cars with Grain
Improving Crop Through Seed Cleaning
Turkey Mashers
One Way of Handling Molasses
New Vitamin Factors
Big Program of Elevator Superintendents

Fluctuations of Chicago May Wheat, Corn and Oats



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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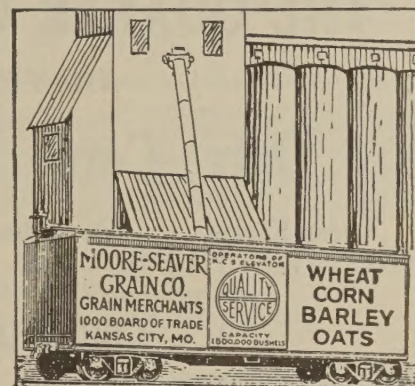
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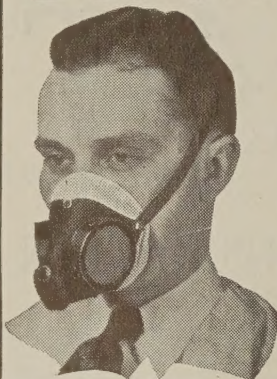
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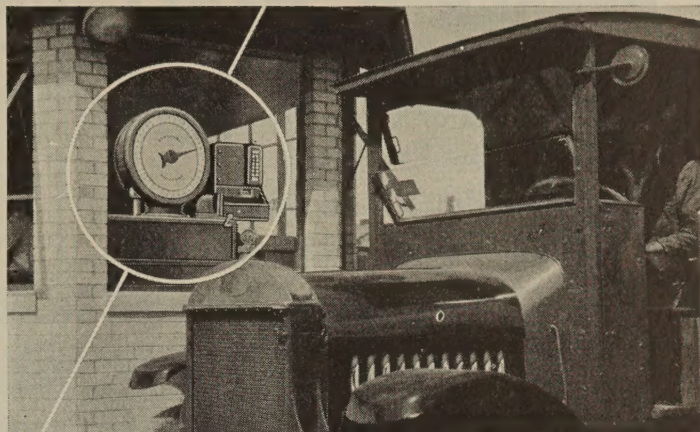
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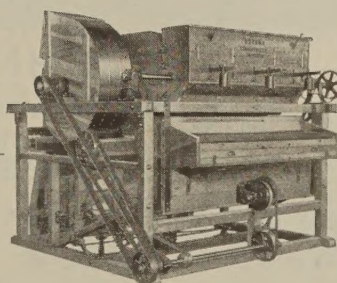
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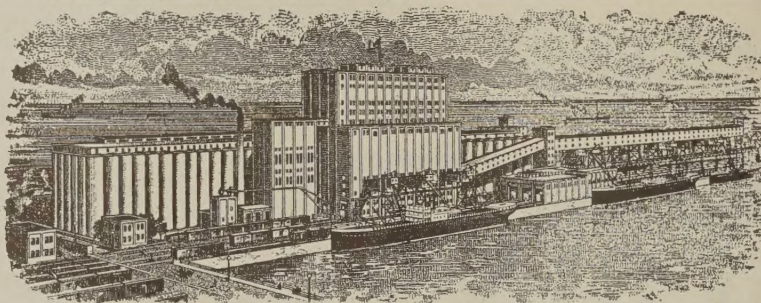
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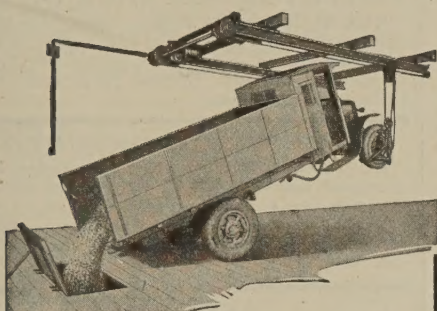
WE SPECIALIZE

In Modernizing Country Elevators
Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?
THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

McMillin Truck Dump

For Electrical Power



The above dump represents the outcome after years in the business of manufacturing of Truck Dumps. In the endeavor to make a dump which would fill the desires of hundreds of elevator owners, each having different ideas. This is why we can honestly say that we now have a dump that will satisfy 99% of unbiased grain elevator operators.

Consider its installation, cost, efficiency, handiness and speed.

Address

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg.,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

HOGENSON

Construction Co.
Designers and Builders
Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses
REMODELING
Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

WE BUILD GRAIN STORAGE

29 Years' Experience
Send us your inquiries
POLK GENUING POLK COMPANY
Fort Branch, Indiana

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Feed Mills Coal Plants
Repairing and Remodeling

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

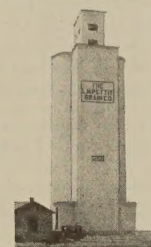
Think your Journal very helpful.—Farmers Terminal Elevator Co., W. F. Finnegan, agent, Omaha, Neb.

BEN MUNSON & SONS

Build } GRAIN
Repair } ELEVATORS
Remodel }
Salina, Kansas

CONCRETE

CONSTRUCTION OF
Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets
RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.
503 Keeline Bldg. Omaha, Neb.



Concrete Costs No More

Let us prove it.
Plans and estimates
on your needs made
cheerfully.

CHALMERS & BORTON

Designers & Builders
28 E. 1ST ST. HUTCHINSON, KAN.

What do you need to modernize your grain elevator?

Write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes, and we will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

Information Bureau—GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

The Grain Trade's

accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements is the semi-monthly
Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

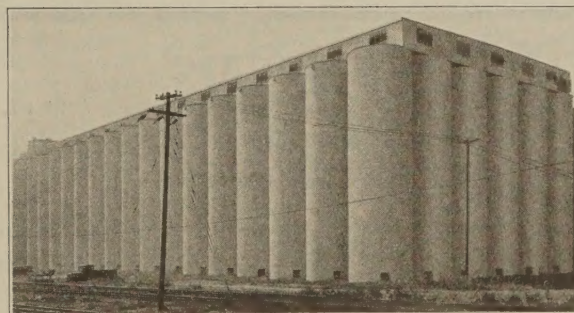
BEARINGS

Don't wait until the new grain starts moving to check up on your bearings. Go over them at once, tighten them up and if new bearings are required, replace them at once, with anti-friction bearings which will earn a lower insurance rate for you. Each of the leg bearings should be well cleaned with kerosene, and refilled with bearing grease.

No matter what type bearing or bearing part is required we can furnish it. Bearing grease, too. We carry the largest stock of grain elevator supplies in the Southwest, and can make shipment the day ordered. Write, wire or phone.

WHITE STAR COMPANY

211 N. ST. FRANCIS, WICHITA, KANS.
SPECIAL ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT IN STOCK AT WICHITA



11,000,000-Bushel Elevator Permanently Moisture Proofed and Heat Protected by GUNTEX METHOD
"We did the work"

CEMENT GUN CONSTRUCTION CO.
537 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

INDIANA—10,000 bushel elevator for sale on NYC Ry. Fully equipped and in good territory. Owner died. For information write 76L10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Three elevators for sale; good corn and oats territory; no competition; good volume. Address 76L8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Illinois.

OHIO—On account of death of partner, 20,000 bu. electrically equipped elevator for sale; own land; B.&O.R.R. Will sell privately or at auction July 3. Wm. Huston, Yellow Springs, O.

SOUTHWESTERN OHIO—25,000 bushel metal sided elevator for sale; own siding and ground; wish to devote entire time to feed business; would expect to buy all ground grains from purchaser of this plant. Write Mineralized Yeast Mills, Ingomar, Ohio.

MINNESOTA—125,000 bus. iron clad frame cleaning and transfer elevator for sale, electric power, fast handling, good cleaner equipment, Northwestern road, a good transit point, and in good barley territory. Real bargain price Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

COLORADO—Elevator; bins for 40,000 bus. Equipped with steam roll and grinder; cleaning machinery for beans which includes machine to take rock or gravel out of beans. All machinery run with dust proof electric motors. Rail switch to plant, also track scales. Building 80x238 feet, concrete basement under 200 ft. Floor and basement storage for 60,000 bags of beans and potatoes. plenty of both raised here. Building brick; situated on main street, best business corner in town; on our own real estate 120-238-175. Coal bin and garage on this property. We handle IHC line of farm machinery, tractors and trucks. Also bean elvtr., frame building 50x75 on our own real estate 60x140 situated seven miles east at Galeton. Property all clear, no incumbrance. This going prosperous business. In the heart of the best irrigated section in Colorado. Reason for selling, thinking of rethring. Write Northern Implement & Produce Co., Eaton, Colo.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

THREE GRAIN ELEVATORS for sale, coal and feed business; good grain country and locations. Box 387, Jacksonville, Ill.

ILLINOIS—On account of death of partner 24,000 bu. electrically equipped elevator for sale; own land; served by C. B. & Q. and T. P. & W. R. R. Chas. E. Henry, Bushnell, Ill.

N. ILLINOIS—Five grain elevators, with coal, lumber business. Cash to close estate. No trades. Good locations. Offered cheap to go quick. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

ILLINOIS—On account of ill health I am offering my 40,000 bu. electrically equipped elevator and small residence in good grain territory. Served by Wabash Ry. on main line, Chicago to St. Louis. Proctor Grain Co., Proctor Station, P. O. Gibson City, Ill.

CENTRAL INDIANA—Cribbed, iron-clad 40,000 bu. elevator and 10,000 bu. corn crib for sale, fitted with cleaner, grinder, sheller and other modern machinery; owner died. For sale at one-fifth its value to liquidate estate. Address Royal Centre State Bank, Royal Centre, Ind.

NORTHWEST IOWA—55,000 bu. elevator for sale. Grain, Feed, Coal; large retail trade in feeding section; equipped to make all kinds of feed; large volume in corn, oats and barley; must sell to settle estate. Long Bros., Paullina, Ia.

MONTANA—100,000 bu. steel tank elevator in good town, best valley in state for small grains; main line of N. P. Ry.; pneumatic truck lift, feed roller N. & M. 12x24, two 150 bu. Fairbanks hopper scales, 40 H.P. electric motor; reasonable rates. ample power for full load, including roller; all ready to go on fall crops; best moisture in years. Write 76J10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO RENT Illinois elvtr.; give terms, capacity and description of what you have. Write 76H5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—One or more elevators of 30,000 bus. cap. or better in good grain producing area in Kan., Nebr., Ia. or southeastern S. D. Address 76L3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR RENT

TO RENT—Only grain elevator at Randolph, Wis. on Milwaukee R. R. Write Box 483 or Phone 84X3, Randolph, Wis.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE OR TRADE for land, elevator, bin and corn crib; capacity of the three, 31,000 bus. A feed grinder and feed mixer could be added to good advantage. Address Lock Box 115, New Philadelphia, Illinois.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Flour mill and Elevator, real estate and machinery. Known as the Model Mill Co., for the past 26 years. Forced to sell because of a bank failure in January. Mill is in readiness to operate at once. Write R. A. Gehrig, Trustee, Salisbury, Mo.

SEED CORN

85 TO 90 DAY, Nebraska Grown, 1935 crop yellow seed corn, germination 95. Kellogg-Kelly Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

HELP WANTED

MANAGER WANTED for country grain elevator; coal, lumber business. No city. Only applicants N. Ill. considered. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

MACHINERY SALESMAN WANTED

Old established firm manufacturing complete line needs salesman. Write 76J12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAVE OPENING for feed plant foreman, young man preferred. State experience and give references. Address Michigan Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Box 200, Battle Creek, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED as manager of grain, feed and seed elevator with coal yard or any part of the above; years of experience; will go any place; good references. Address 76L9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

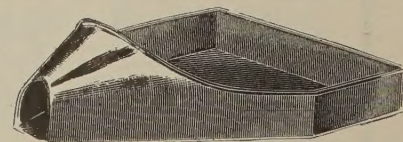
Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

..... bushels State

SAMPLE PANS



Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00; Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65. at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 76D6 Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

MONITOR dustless combined corn & grain cleaner. No. 5A. P. O. Box 425, Portland, Ore.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 76D8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 76D5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 76D7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with direct-connected 50-h.p. motor, piping and meal collector complete; excellent condition. Also 50-bu. cap. oat huller. Cedar Falls Mills, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

COMPLETE SOY BEAN MILL for sale Anderson Expeller; Wolf Drier; Grinder; Oil Tanks, etc. Ideal outfit for small operation. Address 76L5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY for 5 stand, 100 bbl. mill, with 30 h.p. motor and belting, for sale for \$2,500; machinery in 1st class working order. H. L. DeLong, West 1708 Boone ave., Spokane, Wash.

FOR SALE—1 Sprout-Waldron, size 1, Cutter & Grader, complete with aspirating equipment; one 400 to 600 bu. combined sheller & boot; one 10 h.p. 60-3-200 motor with starter; all A-1 condition. John G. Troester, 710 S. Ohio Av. Sidney, O.

BARGAINS FOR QUICK SALE—Invincible Receiving Grain Cleaner, Monitor Oat Clipper and Cleaner; also Sidney Corn Sheller and Cleaner. All first class condition. The Ackerman Co., Lima, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Used Scales, 6 ton, 10 ton, 15 ton and 20 ton truck scales; 40 h.p. JB Direct Connected hammer mill; Papec and other used hammer mills; feed mixers; 50 h.p. type "Y" Fairbanks-Morse engine; used elevators; No. 4 Monitor Cleaner; Triumph sheller. Send us your inquiries. The Sidney Grain Mach. Co., Sidney, O.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

1, No. 3 JB hammer mill, nearly new; No. 40 Blue Streak hammer mill; 50 h.p. motor driven hammer mill; 20" Monarch motor driven attrition mill. All makes and sizes attrition mills. Gruendler batch mixer. Invincible; Eureka and Clipper grain cleaners. Elvtrs., pulleys, shafting. Everything for the feed mill and elvtr. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MOTORS FOR SALE

ELECTRIC MOTORS, Generators, Air Compressors, engines, pumps, all makes, types and sizes. All completely rebuilt, One Year Guaranteed and attractively priced. Write us on your requirements. Rockford Electric Equipment Co., 728 South Wyman St., Rockford, Illinois.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

RAT EXTERMINATOR

RAT LUNCHES—Kills rats and mice without poison. Ready to use. Just lay them out. Endorsed by agricultural authorities. \$1 large package—\$3.50 a carton prepaid. Salesmen-Distributors wanted. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Ia.

SCALES WANTED

GOOD USED 10 or 15 ton wagon or truck scale wanted. State particulars and price. W. C. Ulmer, Marion, Ohio.

WANTED—10 to 15 ton, 20 ft. platform or larger; 250 bus. hopper scale. State full particulars. C. P. Wilson, Ltd., Box 325, Edmonton, Alta.

SCALES FOR SALE

FAIRBANKS TRUCK SCALE, ten ton, for sale. Good as new. Ellis Grain Co., Perryton, Tex.

TRUCK SCALES, Fairbanks, type registering beam, good condition. 500 bu. hopper scale. W. W. Pearson, Reynolds, Ind.

FOR SALE—Motor Truck Scales; all sizes; Ball Bearing construction; reasonable prices; for detailed information, write Gaston Scale Co., Beloit, Wis.

STANDARDIZED Grain Testing outfit for sale, similar Fairbanks No. 11192; rebuilt, but will guarantee as good and accurate as new. \$50 f.o.b. Dallas.* The Dillon Scale Repair Co., 2014 N. Lamar St., Dallas, Tex.

MOTOR TRUCK SCALES—All capacities and platform sizes. Terms or trade on our unique Commodity Exchange Plan whereby we accept our customers' products in payment. Also used and repossessed truck scales. Bonded Scale Co., Manufacturers, Columbus, Ohio.

TRUCK SCALES for sale—One 20 ton, 20' Howe, compound beam and steel, with or without Weightograph; one 15 ton, 22' Strait with compound beam and timbers, A-1 condition; one 10 ton, 16' Fairbanks, registering beam, overhauled, guaranteed like new, less steel. The Dillon Scale Repair Co., 2014 N. Lamar, Dallas, Tex.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Wagon Loads Received. A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9¼x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.30. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10½x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4½ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

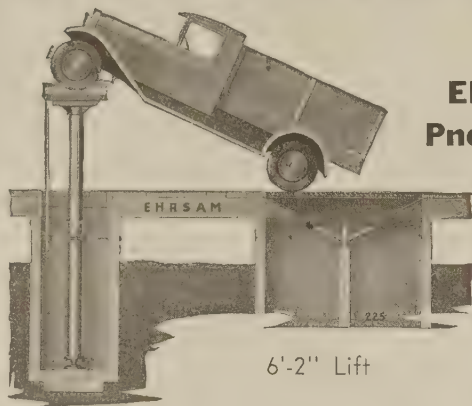
All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

EHRSAM Grain Elevator Equipment



**Ehsam
Pneumatic
Auto
Truck
and
Wagon
Dump**

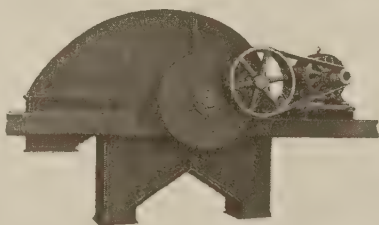
6'-2" Lift

Ehsam Overhead Electric Dump

Extra
Heavy
Construction
3 H. P. Motor
Worm Gear
Drive
Cannot Drop
Ball-Bearing
Track Wheels



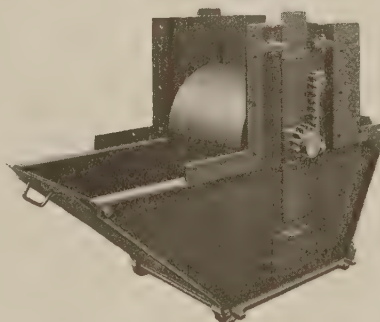
Ehsam Combined Head Drive and Backstop



Spur Gear
Reducer
V Belt Drive
Roller Bearings
Differential
Brake Backstop

Ehsam Roller-Bearing Boot

Non Choking
Automatic
Takeup
Timken Roller
Bearings
Grease
Only at Long
Intervals



Everything for the Country and Terminal Elevator

Write for Literature

The J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MFG. CO.
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

Chicago Sales Representative
W. H. Kent, 549 W. Washington Blvd.

"JAY BEE"

The World's
Standard Grinder

Over
20,000
in
Use

**For Capacity,
Durability and Economy**

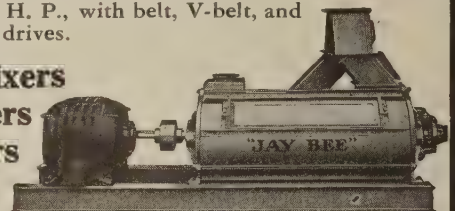
WHEN other mills are all worn out—the "JAY BEE" is still grinding with satisfaction, and at a profit.

Balanced all-steel construction, as only Bossert can make them—the best material and workmanship that engineering skill can produce—that's why "JAY BEE" mills *outgrind 'em all, outlast 'em all, and outsell 'em all.*

Sizes and styles to meet every grinding requirement: 12 H. P. to 125 H. P., with belt, V-belt, and direct-connected drives.

**Molasses Mixers
Corn Crackers
Batch Mixers**

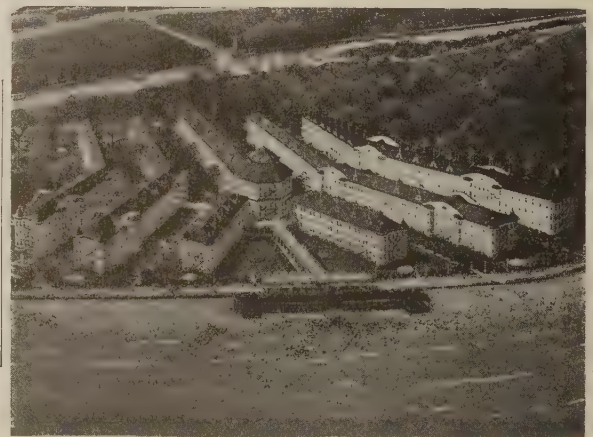
Write for detailed description, prices, terms



J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc.

Dept. 76, Franklin, Tenn.

JAY BEE SALES CO., Kansas City, Mo.



1936 ANNUAL CONVENTION
OHIO GRAIN, MILL AND FEED DEALERS' ASS'N
CEDAR POINT-ON-LAKE ERIE
JUNE 22ND AND 23RD

- "World's Finest Bathing Beach"
- 1000 Room Hotel Breakers. Moderate Rates
- Fishing, boating, tennis, golf and other sports

Grain men plan to attend this outstanding event. Cedar Point is located on Ohio Route 2; U. S. 6. Easily reached by auto, rail, bus or interurban to Sandusky, Ohio.

CEDAR POINT-ON-LAKE ERIE

Owned and Operated by

THE G. A. BOECKLING CO.

SANDUSKY, OHIO

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT—GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 10, 1936

SO MANY grasshoppers have invaded Iowa the Crop Killers Union has voted to admit the entire tribe to honorary membership.

IMPROVED conditions throughout the grain belt has already produced the largest crop of grain trade optimists in five years and more rain is falling.

THE CHAMPIONS of scarcity will find facts of real interest in Mr. Grommon's convincing presentation of factors promoting the farmers' prosperity.

THE RAPIDLY increasing size of grain laden trucks arriving at country elevators is most discouraging to the elevator operator trying to weigh grain purchases with a ten-ton wagon scale.

HOT OIL from a rapidly revolving wheel destroyed the sight of an Illinois grain dealer's eye recently. The application of excess oil to the wheel's bearings would not have occurred if modern anti-friction bearings had been employed.

THE SURPLUS Commodity Corporation is making such a determined effort to bull the market for onions, butter, potatoes, etc., the producers, the consumers and all the tax payers are sure to be severely punished before its market manipulations are at an end.

MIMEOGRAPHED BULLETINS to members have been approved by the Board of the California Ass'n as being quick, flexible and economical. The recipient is more likely to give the immediate attention that would be denied the more pretentious printed imitation of a trade journal.

THE DARK, dirty basement of the old elevator is always forbidding to the operator even though he has a flash light handy, but when he does venture below and smells gas it is no time to strike a match as was discovered recently by an Illinois helper who survives the explosion which followed.

THE VIGOROUS SALES policy of the Canadian Wheat Board during the past six months has placed an entirely different complexion on the wheat situation. As a result of the willingness to meet the views of buyers the stock of wheat in Canada, including the grain in small interior and mill elevators, is only 161,952,000 bus., against 201,545,396 bus. a year ago. This reduction of 40,000,000 bus. in the load carried can not fail to have a favorable effect on the market price.

THE CONDITION of present scarcity and future plenty that ruled for several years past operated to make warehousing of grain unprofitable; but the drop in the price of the May wheat delivery on the last day of the option is significant of a change for the better, when the distant futures will sell at premium, making it profitable to buy cash grain and store it against sales of futures. The July futures of both wheat and oats already have dropped to a respectable discount under the December delivery.

THE SOIL CONSERVATION administration may be running Uncle Sam into a big deficit, necessitating a big appropriation to redeem another "moral" obligation. In its press release of May 14 the A.A.A. states that the payments will average \$10 an acre for the entire country for substituting certain soil practices. A kill-joy mathematician takes his pencil in hand and figures that the 986,717,000 acres of farms have 413,236,000 acres of crop land, and an average of \$10 per acre would cost the taxpayers \$4,132,360,000 in a single year. As 25 per cent of our population lives on the farm the farmers themselves will pay a large portion of the tax. Traders and manufacturers never pay any tax, but pass it on to the producer, who will find himself paying at least one-half the tax.

BLACKLISTING is so out of date that one Western Ass'n pursuing a vigorous policy of fighting wholesalers of side lines who go around the retailer of feeds with sales to consumers has officially disapproved any plan which requires the Ass'n office to mail out specific names of member or non-member wholesalers classified as unfair.

THE DISAPPEARANCE of wood shingle roofs from country elevators is correcting the locomotive spark hazard and relieving operators from fire worries. The credit on the insurance rate for iron cladding is so generous owners cannot afford to tolerate the spark catcher of pioneer days. So few wood shingle roofs remain on country elevators they are watched with much misgiving. The real protection afforded by iron cladding is worth ten times its cost.

ADDED to the long list of unreasonable burdens on the rail carriers, based on the false premise no longer true, that they are a monopoly, is the agreement making allowances to employees thrown out of work by mergers. One employed 15 years must be paid 60 per cent of his monthly pay for five years after being laid off. If co-ordination changes his point of employment the railroad company must reimburse the employee for any loss suffered in the sale of his home at less than its fair value. Hourly wages of rail employees have been boosted so high that they can not find employment in other industries at the same wage. If the railroad wage scale was at the farm level men laid off would scorn to accept 60 per cent when they could earn 100 per cent in some other occupation, and co-ordination economy would present no problem.

LEASING RAILROAD OWNED elevators on inadequate terms to large concerns with a view to attracting or holding grain traffic to the lines of the owning railroads is again condemned by the railroad co-ordinator, who loses sight of the fact that grain rates are so high the freight to the terminal more than pays a return on the railroad's investment in the grain elevator. The operator of the house can recoup himself for the expense of operating the plant out of the storage profits. When analyzed the co-ordinator's pooling proposal is an attack on the competitive system that has constantly worked to cut down the cost of doing business to the benefit of the entire public. Private enterprise can operate a railroad owned elevator at less cost than can the railroad company; and the rental must be low enough to attract a lessee, who sometimes must work against unfavorable conditions. Only recently the lease on a large terminal elevator was abandoned by a responsible grain company on account of the rate structure in and out of that market.

Subsidizing Wheat Exports

Having once embarked on subsidizing exports of wheat or flour the federal government will find it difficult from the political standpoint to discontinue the practice. It is wrong of course to subsidize the wheat growers of one locality without doing the same for all others, but the wheat growers of the Pacific Northwest, having tasted the fruit, are determined to have more of it. Their six leading farm organizations in a memorial to the Department of Agriculture express alarm at what will happen to the Northwest growers when the United States again goes on an export basis.

Until the A.A.A. came into being the wheat producers everywhere never rebelled at selling their crops at the world price, less freight to the available market.

Now that the principle of subsidization has been established, objections by grain handlers and by grain growers in other regions will not avail; and it remains to draft whatever new legislation is required in making effective the new policy to the end that there be no unfair discrimination among those receiving the alleged benefits, and that exporters of both wheat and the milled product be permitted to retain the business naturally theirs.

Lightning Protection Free

Thunderstorms are again with us and the isolated, unprotected grain elevator is just as likely to be struck by lightning as ever and probably more so, because more high buildings of every class are now equipped with standard lightning protection than ever.

Lightning caused so many fire losses to country grain elevators in the spring wheat states line elevator companies were easily induced to try standard lightning protection. The resulting reduction in losses hastened the rodding of so many elevators in that section seldom is one struck. The few unrodded elevators still exposed to this hazard can not hope long to escape. One line company, which operates one hundred and thirty houses, prior to 1926 suffered an average lightning loss of \$30,000 per year, but has had no loss since equipping its elevators with rods. The mutual fire insurance companies grant such an attractive credit for lightning protection, policy holders can not afford to neglect to correct this hazard. The saving in premiums soon offsets the cost of lightning protection and thereafter the policyholder keeps the saving to reduce his annual overhead.

The owner of an elevator properly protected against lightning not only is relieved of much worry but he can obtain fire insurance in the strongest mutuels and at reduced cost so long as the vigilant inspectors pronounce the protection up to standard.

The Commodity Exchange Act

The Commodity Exchange Act places handlers of the thirteen unlucky commodities named completely under the thumb of the individual who may happen to occupy the office of secretary of agriculture. Why did Congress limit the sufferers to thirteen?

Each member of an exchange must give the secretary of agriculture such information about his private business as the secretary "deems" necessary. His books must be kept in a manner dictated by the secretary. Just another Mussolini.

Directors and all com'ites of contract markets must furnish the secretary a copy of the minutes of all proceedings. Regular warehousemen must keep such books as the secretary may prescribe, altho their business is strictly intrastate.

The clause making receipts issued by a warehouseman operating under the U. S. Warehouse Act deliverable on exchange contracts is an attempt to crowd the states out of their control of warehousing, and can be expected to lead to litigation. Should the exchanges prove to be stiff-necked they may make the requirements on the U. S. warehouseman no less drastic than those now enforced upon the state-authorized public elevator operators, such for example, as a rule that grain can not be loaded out of an elevator for delivery on the exchange if graded by an employe of the warehouseman.

The provision that patronage dividends may be paid "if earned" may permit the exchange to audit the accounts of the co-operative member to determine whether in fact there have been any net earnings.

Now that the secretary and the Commodity Exchange Commission have such complete authority to regulate everyone and everything about an exchange the responsibility is theirs if anything goes wrong.

It remains to be seen whether the regulations to be promulgated under the Act will be as provocative of criticism as have been the Buro's persistent tampering with the rules for grading grain.

When dealing in commodities for future delivery has been stopped producers may recognize the service of the speculators and demand the right to sell to whomsoever will buy.

The salient features of the bill as published on page 457 merit careful study.

Loading Old Cars with Grain

Grain shippers generally are fully aware that the railroads traversing the grain surplus states have not purchased many box cars during the last five years, so many cars still in use are so decrepit as to be unfit for transporting grain in bulk without careful lining and cooping.

Last month nearly ten thousand freight cars were ordered by American railroads and during the first five months of this year 22,240 cars were ordered or 3541 more than during all of 1935. Many of these cars were flat, coal, refrigerator, furniture and live stock cars, so that the small number of new box cars suitable for bulk grain does not insure satisfactory service, hence it behooves grain shippers to inspect every box car offered them for loading with extra vigilance and line and cooper them until they know the boxes are grain tight. Shippers who fail to take every known precaution against leaks from these old box cars are sure to waste a lot of time later filing and following up heavy claims for losses of grain in transit. It is another case where an ounce of leak prevention will save a ton of loss. Grain shippers who are willing to help the railroads ballast their tracks should supply crushed stone, it is much cheaper and far more satisfactory.

The condition of box cars will insure more leaks and heavier losses than for years and we trust that observing readers will report every car seen leaking grain in transit for publication in the Journal that we may help shippers to authenticate their claims for loss.

GRAIN SHIPPERS at one Illinois station found that two railroads on either side had reduced rates only at competitive points where elevator operators in consequence could pay enough more for the grain to cut down the territory tributary to their town to almost nothing. At their wit's end they embraced their hated enemy, the trucker, and added a truck loading spout alongside the disused car loading spout. The dealers at this station are again shipping grain, but to the canal at Morris, via truck.

Dost Thou Love Life?

Then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.

—FRANKLIN

Fluctuations of May Wheat, Corn and Oats

A diminishing interest in grain speculation has been an outstanding factor in depressing the markets during the past year.

Persecution of the leading bull speculator served as a warning to would-be investors in grain futures what might happen to them if the bureaucracy were given the complete control over individual trading threatened in the pending Commodity Exchange Act.

Prices worked lower in consequence, the movement of the May option in oats being characteristic. From a high of 37½ on July 29 that future had only one rally of 3 cents to its season's low of 23¼ on May 26, when it expired at 23¾ cents. Way back in 1925 the open interest in Chicago oats futures was as high as 114,327,000 bus. and the high in 1935 was 51,012,000, but by Apr. 30 this had fallen to 34,627,000 and by May 26 to 30,887,000. The extremely low price brought in some investment demand, otherwise the open interest might have fallen to the all time low of 8,635,000 bus. in July, 1932. At the season's low of 23¼ the price of oats was equivalent to 13¾ cents per bushel, measured in the former gold dollar, a bottom not equaled since 1861.

In wheat the reduction in open interest was even more striking. Investment holdings of wheat futures on the Chicago Board were at their maximum at 248,294,000 bus. Oct. 16, 1929, while the low in 1935 was 68,181,000 on July 10. On Friday, June 5, 1936, this had dropped to 65,344,000, or within a few bushels of the all-time low of 64,409,000 on May 2, 1927. How small this open interest is can be appreciated by considering that commercial stocks of wheat in North America June 1 were 191,217,000 bus. of which 146,652,000 bus. was in Canada.

The Chicago May wheat option covered a range of from 88½c Aug. 20 to \$1.07 Oct. 5, early in its life, and remained within that level for eight months, which is unusual. Imports from Canada where wheat is much cheaper prevented higher prices, while high premiums for cash wheat were always a bullish factor. An expected squeeze made the advance in April, but this collapsed on the last day of trading, May 26, when from an opening of 96½ the price dropped the full 5-cent limit to 90¾ at the close, the lowest price since August.

The drop in the price of May corn from the high of 67½ July 27 to the season's low of 56 cents Aug. 13 was a completion of the reaction from the extremely high price due to the very short crop of 1934. Recovery was prevented by importations of cash corn from Argentina to the Atlantic seaboard, Gulf ports and to the Pacific Coast, until April, when the price advanced from 58¼ Mar. 26 to 65½ Apr. 23, when it became evident that the poor condition of cribbed corn would make the contract grade scarce. The price of the grades deliverable on contract also was enhanced, as compared with the lower grades, by the change in the perforations of the sieve used in grading, keeping more of the cracked corn out of the contract grade.

The small open interest in corn futures reflected the lack of bull incentive. In 1933 the open interest in Chicago May corn reached its maximum at 120,172,000 bus. By Dec. 28, 1935, this had dropped to the unheard of low of 21,011,000 bus., and has shown no substantial increase to date.

In the chart on the outside front cover page of this number all the highs and lows have been plotted accurately at the date of the month at which they occurred, making it evident that all three grains synchronize even their minor price movements to some extent.

From Washington

The House and Senate have passed S. 3467, adding a false billing section to the shipping act of 1916.

The Healey bill to establish maximum hours and regulate wages and working conditions in establishments with government contracts was killed by the House judiciary com'te.

The Bailey Amendment, calling for import taxes on certain vegetable seeds and oils, including hempseed and hempseed oil, and perilla seed and perilla oil, has been included by the Senate in the 1936 tax bill.

The business advisory council on June 3 submitted a report proposing a basis for industrial self-regulation thru the medium of voluntary joint agreements on unfair trade practices enforceable by the Federal Trade Commission. The Blue Eagle in another cloak.

The Senate agriculture com'te on June 3 adopted an amendment to the soil conservation law cutting down the payments to operators of large farms, as suggested by the president, after criticism by Senator Vandenberg. Strenuous objections to the cut are now coming from big cotton planters who will lose by compliance with the soil conservation law if not fully rewarded for cutting acreage.

The House passed its own draft of the Robinson-Patman bill that already passed the Senate, and the conferees on June 6 reached an agreement followed mainly the senate bill, with the Borah amendment providing an entirely different method of prosecuting price discriminations tending to create monopoly. Competitors who believed they were being discriminated against unfairly could institute criminal proceedings in federal courts directly instead of going to the Federal Trade Commission. The bill would make it unlawful to discriminate in price against different purchasers of commodities of like grade and quality. The bill would not operate to prevent differentials making only due allowances for differences in cost of manufacture, sales or delivery resulting from different methods or quantities in which commodities are sold or delivered.

Scobey, Mont., June 4.—Wheat 10% larger, oats 10% smaller, flax 20% smaller and barley about unchanged. All wheat came up in good condition and even stand. Oats and barley same. Flax uneven. Have had no rain now for more than a month. Early disced wheat very weedy and will be gone in few days without rain; 40% damage already done to wheat from drought, worms, soil blowing and hoppers. Plowed ground better but this constitutes only 50% of total acreage and 20% damage already done to it too. Flax, oats and barley hurt 30%.—Farmers Elevator.

Fraud in Collection of R.R. Claims

W. P. Huston, railroad claim agent, conspired with O. Q. Elliott, bookkeeper for the Collingwood-Moore Grain Co., to divide between themselves the proceeds of checks remitted by the C., R. & P. R. R. Co. in payment of overcharge claims.

Huston, who was in the business of collecting overcharges from railroads, had some claims of the Collingwood-Moore Company on a 50 per cent contingent basis. Huston delivered checks for \$1,434.19 to Elliott, who cashed them and appropriated the money. None of the proceeds ever reached the grain company. They were divided between Elliott and Huston.

The Collingwood-Moore Grain Co. was dissolved and its assets purchased by the Collingwood Grain Co. in 1926. After discovering the transactions the successor began suit in October, 1928, against Elliott and Huston, and was given judgment for \$717.47. This was affirmed Nov. 9, 1935, by the Supreme Court of Kansas.—50 Pac. Rep. (2d) 989.

Shipper Not Liable for Undercharge

The Saginaw Milling Co. shipped three cars of mill oats to Virginia points on uniform S/O Bs/L, signing the clause providing that carrier shall not make delivery without payment of freight.

The notify party paid the drafts and the amounts of freight stated in the carrier's bill.

Later, the railroad company discovered an undercharge of \$306.10.

The Michigan Central R. R. Co. brought suit to recover the undercharge, alleging the Saginaw Milling Co. was liable because shipment was to its own order.

The Supreme Court of Michigan on appeal from the circuit court of Saginaw County affirmed the decision of the lower court, that when the notify parties surrendered the original order Bs/L and accepted the shipments, they became, so far as plaintiff railroad company was concerned, the consignee and liable for the freight charges.—262 N.W. Rep 425.

The Export-Import Bank is a new merger of the government's first and second export-import banks, and has taken over the \$14,000,000 due the R.F.C. from China on the grain and cotton loan, and \$3,000,000 of a famine loan made to China by the Grain Stabilization Corp.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Wheat														
	High	Low	May 27	May 28	May 29	June 1	June 2	June 3	June 4	June 5	June 6	June 7	June 8	June 9	June 10		
Chicago	97½	83¾	83¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84½	84½	85½	85	84½	84	84¾	84¾	84¾		
Winnipeg	92¾	73¾	74¾	75½	76¾	75¾	76¾	77¼	78½	78¾	77¾	76¾	77	77	77		
Liverpool*	.....	.....	83¾	83¾	85¾	.....	83¾	85½	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	83¾	85¼	85¼
Kansas City	95¼	78½	79	79½	79¾	79¾	80	79¾	80¾	80¾	79½	79	79	79¼	79¼		
Minneapolis	120	89¾	91¼	93¼	93½	93¾	94½	93¾	95½	95¾	93	92¼	93¾	93¾	93¾		
Duluth, durum	102¼	82¾	83¼	84¼	84¼	85¾	87	86¾	89	89	85¾	84¾	85¼	85¼	85¼		
Milwaukee	96¾	83½	83¾	84½	84¼	84	84½	84½	85½	85	84½	84	.....	.....	.....
Corn																	
Chicago	63½	57½	60½	59¾	59½	59½	59½	60	61¼	60¾	60¼	60½	60½	61¾	61¾		
Kansas City	64¾	58	58¾	58¾	58½	58½	58½	58¾	60	59¾	58½	58½	59¼	59¼	59¼		
Milwaukee	63½	58½	60¼	60	59½	59½	59½	60¾	61¼	60¾	60¼	60½	60½	60½	60½		
Oats																	
Chicago	30½	24¼	24¾	24½	25½	24¾	24¾	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾		
Winnipeg	33¾	30	31½	31½	31½	30¾	31¾	31¾	32¼	32	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾		
Minneapolis	25¼	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23	23	23		
Milwaukee	30¾	24¼	24½	24½	25½	24¾	24¾	25	25¼	25	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾		
Rye																	
Chicago	58	50½	53½	54	53¾	53¾	53¾	54	54½	54½	53¾	53¾	53¾	54½	54½		
Minneapolis	52¼	44½	47½	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	49¼	50	49¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	49¼	49¼		
Winnipeg	48¾	39¾	41¾	42½	42½	42	42	42¾	42½	42¼	41¾	41	41¾	41¾	41¾		
Duluth	54¼	47	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	50¼	50	.....	.....	.....
Barley																	
Minneapolis	36½	31¾	31¾	32¼	34	32¾	32¾	32¾	33¾	33¾	33	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾		
Winnipeg	40¼	35½	35¾	36½	36½	36½	36¾	36¾	37½	37¾	36¾	35¾	36¾	36¾	36¾		

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Useless to Complain in Georgia

Grain & Feed Journals: Charges in this territory vary greatly, as on some small drafts under \$100 the banks will make a flat deduction of 25c and on larger drafts we may be charged anywhere from one-quarter to one-tenth of 1%. In a great number of cases it is impossible to reconcile the amount deducted with any set scale, so unless the amount of the exchange is quite a bit out of line we never make objections. When we have made objection we have gotten very little for our pains, except in one or two cases where the charges were obviously exorbitant.—E. L. Booter, Credit Manager, Atlanta (Ga.) Milling Co.

Ohio Dealers Meet at Cedar Point

The 57th annual convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held at the Breakers Hotel, Cedar Point, Sandusky, O., June 22 and 23.

The Monday morning session will be followed by an afternoon ride on the steamer Goodtime. Returning, the annual banquet will be given at 6:30, former Pres. R. H. Brundige acting as toastmaster and introducing Count Ernesto Russo of Milan, Italy, a talented speaker. Dancing will follow the banquet.

Tuesday's speakers include Ray B. Bowden, the new sec'y of the Grain & Feed Dealer's National Ass'n, Lew Hill of Indianapolis, Ind., on the changes in the grain grades; Professor J. W. Hauward, on the utilization of soybeans; Dr. D. E. Hale of Chicago on the advantages of using yeast in the ration, and A. D. Bosley, St. Louis, on the use of chemicals in the elevator.

It is suggested that as many as possible drive to Cedar Point on Sunday, taking the family with them, to enjoy the finest fresh water bathing beach in the country. Parking space will be provided free of charge.

Indiana Grain Dealers' Program

The midsummer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held at the Country Club, Decatur, Ind., June 18. Among the speakers are:

"Paint from Indiana Soybeans," by A. B. Pattou of the Glidden Co., Chicago, Ill.

"Grain Grading and Moisture Testing," by Lew Hill, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Reductions in Grain Rates to Southern Territory," by H. L. Gray, Crawfordsville, Ind.

"The Indiana Unemployment Compensation Act," by Clarence A. Jackson, director unemployment compensation division, Indianapolis.

"Dangers Confronting the Retail Trade," by Kline L. Roberts, executive v.p. American Bituminous Coal Merchants Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

Registered delegates to the meeting will be the guests at the luncheon and the banquet of members of the Ass'n and allied interests residing in Decatur.

At 12:45 p. m. the visitors will start on an inspection trip thru the soybean mill of the Central Soya Co., and the plant of the Central Sugar Co.

The speaker at the banquet and entertainment at the Decatur Country Club will be

Chas. M. Newcomb of Delaware, O., his topic being "What are You Afraid of?"

The ladies will be entertained at luncheon.

After the business session shippers and receivers will have their annual softball game.

A Special Grain School at Duluth

Under arrangement with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Northwest Crop Improvement ass'n, special grain schools will be held in Duluth, beginning June 8 and continue through to June 11, on the trading floor of the Board of Trade. William H. Shea, federal grain supervisor, reported that more than 60 applications have been filed for the classes. M. J. Johnson, federal grain supervisor, and H. R. Sumner, executive secretary, Northwest Crop Improvement ass'n, both of Minneapolis, will be the instructors. Phases of wheat and durum inspection, study of varieties, market demands and carloading problems, will occupy the first two days and a "barley course" the last two sessions.—F.G.C.

Big Program of Elevator Superintendents

The 7th annual convention of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents will begin at Duluth, Minn., June 12 in the Hotel Duluth and wind up on the night of June 15 in the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Names of the speakers placed on the program and the subjects assigned to them are:

Walter McCarthy, Duluth, Address; C. C. Blair, Duluth, Address; Hylton R. Brown, Washington, Dust Explosion Demonstration; A. V. Rohweder, Accident and Injury Prevention; Jas. G. Hayhoe, Minneapolis, Safety Organization; Frank M. Beyer, Ft. William, Ont., Loyalty; Oscar W. Olsen, Duluth, Push; J. F. Suhring, Minneapolis, Depreciation; Elmer E. Grant, Superior, Wis., Modernization; Stanley M. Smith, Ft. William, Electric Power; Harold C. Wilber, Decatur, Ill., Drying; V. I. Champlin, Minneapolis, Preventing Cracked Corn; H. L. Heinrikson, Sioux City, Ia., Increasing Efficiency of Legs; P. C. Poulton, Ft. William, Automatic Sampling; E. H. Karp, Chicago, Belting; S. N. Rhue, Milwaukee, Wis., Waterproofing; M. Dwight Bell, Minneapolis, Grain Handling for Flour Mills; Jas. G. Hayhoe, Something Worth While; V. I. Champlin, Handling and Processing Soybeans and Flaxseed; Ralph Golseth, Minneapolis, Merchandising; Otto Mortensen, Minneapolis, Traffic Problem; Wm. H. McDonald, Chicago, Trucking; Robert Black, Minneapolis, Grain Grading; V. I. Champlin, Barge Shipping; Edgar Müller, Minneapolis, Heat and Moisture; H. R. Sumner, Minneapolis, Grain Varieties; H. H. Van Ornum, Minneapolis, Power Costs; G. C. Meyer, Kansas City, Mo., Power Requirements; B. A. Snar- enberger, Minneapolis, Diesel Engines; Chas. Harbin, Minneapolis, Dust Control; H. J. Aldrich, Buffalo, N. Y., Personnel Safety Work; Ray Bowden, St. Louis, Mo., Right Thinking.

A banquet will be given June 12, a luncheon June 13, at Duluth. Those at the meeting will board a special train at 4 p. m. for Minneapolis where a banquet will be given at the Hotel Nicollet at 8 p. m., June 13.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

June 11, 12. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

June 12, 13—Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Lewiston, Ida.

June 12, 13, 14 and 15. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, at Duluth June 12 and 13, and at Minneapolis evening of June 13, and June 14 and 15.

June 16-17. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, West Hotel, Minneapolis.

June 18. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Decatur Country Club, Decatur, Ind.

June 18. Missouri Grain Dealers Millers Ass'n, Missouri Hotel, Jefferson City, Mo.

June 22. New York State Seed Ass'n at Syracuse, N. Y.

June 22, 23. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Cedar Point, O.

June 25, 26, 27. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at Dallas, Tex.

June 27. Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Pawnee Hotel, North Platte, Neb.

June 29. Farm Seed Group of A. S. T. A. at Dallas, Tex.

June 29, 30 and July 1. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Dallas, Tex.

July 6, 7. National Hay Ass'n, Lincoln Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

Oct. 12, 13. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

Pacific N-W Dealers Meet Soon

The 16th annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held June 12 and 13 at the Lewis-Clark Hotel, Lewiston, Idaho. The first day is reserved for business, and the second for recreation.

Thursday evening, June 11, the board of directors will meet.

Friday morning, June 12, president's report; sec'y's report; com'te appointments; address by Tom Wickham of Chicago.

Friday afternoon, address by Ray B. Bowden of Minneapolis; business session; election of directors.

Friday evening, annual banquet; introduction of new officers; address by Tom Wickham; entertainment; dance.

Saturday, June 13, a variety of events, all optional, scheduled by the Lewiston com'tes.

Missouri Dealers to Meet

The annual meeting of the Missouri Grain Dealers and Millers Ass'n will be held June 18 at the Missouri Hotel, Jefferson City, Mo.

Frank Theis, chairman of the executive com'te of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators, and W. R. Scott, sec'y of the same com'te will speak on "Trucker-Peddler Competition with Established Grain Merchandising."

John Ballard of St. Louis will speak on the "Domestic and International Wheat Situation."

S. W. Wilder, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, will give his views on the need of an association.

The Jefferson City Chamber of Commerce will entertain the visiting grain dealers; and the meeting will be closed with a banquet at the Missouri Hotel with several prominent speakers.

Trucker-Peddler Competition with Established Grain Merchandising

From address by Chester L. Weekes, St. Joseph, Mo., representing truck regulation com'te of Associated S-W. Country Elevators, before Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Inroads made by the trucks into the established trade are becoming more and more serious in all sections, and not a few country dealers have been forced out of business by this competition.

Last winter a group of grain men in south-eastern Nebraska discussed the subject, and out of that meeting grew a determination to seek some remedy. This found tangible expression at a meeting held in St. Joseph in January, at which grain men from Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri were present. After a day's discussion, it was evident that some organization would have to be perfected, and this resulted in another meeting being held in Kansas City in February.

The result of this meeting was a determination to create an organization of the grain trade thru which proper measures could be considered and definite action secured. It was decided to work thru the organization known as Associated Southwest Country Elevators, which represents some 8,500 country stations thruout the nine southwestern states.

This ass'n created an executive com'te to have direct charge of the work, and that com'te in turn created a number of sub-com'tes for the purpose of studying the different phases of the question, which I shall presently discuss.

In addition to the com'tes I have mentioned, it is proposed to set up in each state a legislative com'te with direct responsibility for securing such action as may be possible thru the different state legislatures.

It is the thought of the com'te that reliance cannot be placed upon rate reductions alone and that the competitive status of the two methods of distribution could be equalized as well by increasing the costs of the trucker as by reducing the costs of the established trade, so both of these avenues are to be fully explored.

The Ass'n realizes that the trucker has a legitimate place in the picture and, further, that the public is entitled to the distribution of goods upon a reasonable basis and further, that no system of marketing can expect to endure if it is not sound economically.

No Burdens on Trucker.—The most striking thing is that the itinerant trucker is to a very large extent relieved of all the burdens that established business with a fixed situs must carry. The lack of effective regulation of the itinerant trucker allows him to operate without paying anything like comparable taxes, wages, interest, and so on.

In many states the registration fees are outrageously low. And in addition to this it should be made certain that the trucker pays a fair personal property tax in the state where he is registered.

It seems to us that it is fundamental that the trucker should pay something for the use of the highways by means of which he makes his living and that a fair basis of charge for this valuable privilege would be what is called the use basis; that is, a fixed rate per ton per mile. In one state, for example, Texas, it is estimated that each year the general tax payers of the state are called upon to contribute \$7,000,000 to provide extra wide and extra strong pavements, which are required only for the use of large trucks. It is a reasonable suggestion that such burdens should be borne by those who require these roads rather than by the public at large.

Occupational Licenses.—We also feel that wherever possible itinerant truckers should be required to pay occupational licenses for the right of doing business as merchants.

Insurance.—Itinerant truckers who range up and down the highways of a state, endangering the life and limb and property of others, should be required to carry such insurance as will reasonably protect the public.

In all fairness probably at least \$10,000 insurance should be demanded. In some states, as in Iowa, there is no requirement whatever for insurance.

The state of Texas showed the insurance rates in that state for bodily injury and property damage inflicted on others average on heavy duty, intercity trucks about \$196 per year compared to \$23 for small passenger cars.

Bonds.—All truckers should provide bonds which would insure the public with whom they deal against losses from frauds and also perhaps insure the payment of the states' taxes.

Truck Weighing and Inspection.—Another subject peculiar to our business, which the association is inquiring into, is the possible requirement for official weighing and inspection of grain in trucks. This problem is one of considerable difficulty, but the investigation will be continued to a conclusion.

considerable difficulty, but the investigation will be continued to a conclusion.

Truck Accidents.—It has been found in Texas that the truck in that state kills twice as many persons as the average passenger cars.

A recent investigation in Texas showed that in the three years from 1932 to 1935, the number of truck accidents reported increased from 717 to 2480; the number of persons killed by the trucks increased from 241 to 572; and the number of persons injured by trucks increased from 887 to 3327.

Trucks Break Pavements.—Enormous loads are now carried by some of these trucks, and the huge size of the vehicle necessary to carry them is a constant menace to the public, as well as a factor in breaking down the pavements.

In Texas the law is that not more than 7,000 pounds pay load can be carried. This means that instead of allowing 300 bushels of corn to the truck in Texas not more than 125 bushels can be carried at one time.

Poor brakes on heavy trucks present a very serious danger and ought not to be permitted. Inspection should be regularly provided for, and the trucker should expect to pay a fee for the inspection. Here again the necessity of repairs or renewals of cars and inspection fees all increase the trucker's cost of doing business.

Worn tires are another source of danger, and adequate regulations concerning tires should be enforced and inspection provided and paid for.

Obviously efforts should be made to restrict the number of hours of drivers, and a real effort should be made to see that such regulations are enforced.

I have sketched measures which the Ass'n is considering from the standpoint: first, of fair play in competition; and second, from the standpoint of safety, but all of which tend to increase the cost of the trucker. The Ass'n, in addition to these things, however, is considering the important question of enforcing whatever laws or regulations are obtained.

Adequate police forces are not at present maintained in the several states. It is to our interest as well as our duty as citizens to insist that police forces of sufficient size and efficiency be maintained to carry out whatever regulation is finally established.

Testing stations should be maintained at appropriate locations for the purpose of weighing the loads or the trucks, or determining measurements or the condition of the equipment, and inspection should be required at suitable intervals and a fee charged.

Port of Entry Control.—Another measure familiar to the state of Kansas which the Ass'n is considering is the advisability of ports-of-entry to regulate the interstate trucker. The experience of Kansas with this legislation is of interest to all, and efforts are being considered in other states to provide the same supervision. And in Kansas further provisions are being considered to strengthen the law in this state.

You will see from what I have said that if the various measures outlined were put into effect the cost of doing business by truck would be increased to the point where the competition of the two systems of marketing would be measurably equalized.

I have described the organization of the southwestern trade and its purposes, and I think you will be bound to agree with me that this is the first movement within the trade which has shown anything like a comprehensive outlook and a fair prospect of success.

The matter is of the most vital importance to all in the business, and the time has come when everyone should give every possible support to such movements as I have described and co-operate to the fullest extent in securing the relief which is necessary.

I appeal to you, therefore, to come to the aid of this movement. Be ready to answer every call made upon you by your central committee and indeed not wait for that but begin yourselves to influence as many as you can in your own community to a proper understanding of the truck situation and the necessity for producing some remedies.

Finally, I wish to call to your attention the fact that unless something is done to limit the activities of the itinerant truckers the small town is practically doomed, and, therefore, all you who come from smaller places have an excellent talking point in your own communities with your local merchants, newspapers, and bankers to secure their assistance in bringing home to the legislators the vital necessity for granting the relief which is so badly needed.

Impressions of Washington

By C. D. STURTEVANT, CHICAGO,
before Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n

My first impression of Washington was of our senators and our representatives. They try to do their best. But senators and representatives have adopted politics and office holding as a career. Consequently each reacts to every legislative problem with the thought in mind that his actions may have a big influence on his re-election to office.

The second impression was of departmental chiefs and assistant chiefs. These officials are short-lived in Washington, usually changing with every change of administration. Our present Sec'y of Agriculture, I feel, is honest and sincere and acts to the best of his convictions. Benighted or not, he believes that his efforts during the last four years have rescued agriculture from chaos.

BUREAU CHIEFS and their assistants are career men. Their jobs follow civil service examinations. They do not often lose their positions but they must strive very hard or do something quite unusual to merit advancement.

THE LOBBYIST is the representative of large interests or corporations and he is maintained by those interests or corporations. The lobbyist plays golf and politics with influential personalities in Washington. Farm and labor groups are the best represented. They have the most influential lobbyists. These men live in Washington all the time. Compared to them the representatives of the grain trade are but babes in the wood in the great game of politics. If the grain trade could have bigger and more constant representation in Washington its legislative troubles would be greatly reduced.

Until 1933 it was the policy of the grain trade to oppose all legislation for agriculture. How many of us wish that we had aided in the adoption of some of the proposed legislation, not because it was sound, not because it would have helped agriculture, but for the purely selfish reason that it would have satisfied politicians without harming us.

In June of 1933 the grain trade was unofficially told that farm legislation would be passed by Congress and that we could take our choice about helping or not helping with it. Out of this came the AAA and the codes that were so troublesome until the Supreme Court declared processing taxes unconstitutional.

The AAA survives. Only the processing taxes were declared unconstitutional. Today we have the same agricultural program, supported with general taxes instead of with processing taxes as under the original plan. The federal department of agriculture is empowered to do anything proposed for the benefit of agriculture. It can follow soil conservation schemes, it can buy surplus stocks of commodities to be stored against a time of need or just given away, and it can continue with its crop reduction plans.

This year's principal piece of legislation affecting the grain business is the Jones Bill for the regulation of grain exchanges. Because it would place further restrictions on futures trading, to the cost of grain producers, country elevators and mills, the grain exchanges have vigorously opposed this bill. One of the provisions in the bill would permit cooperative institutions to rebate to their members and farmers, unearned dividends for purely promotional purposes.

The present status of the Jones Bill is uncertain, but the provision for rebating unearned dividends is no longer a part of the bill.

The election this fall may give us a president from Kansas. However, it should be kept in mind that the two principal enemies of the grain trade are the republicans and the

[Concluded on page 458.]

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Monmouth, Kan., June 5.—Wheat 90%, corn 100%, oats 75%.—Farmers Union, Abe Boore, mgr.

Joplin, Mo., June 6.—Wheat 80%, oats 100%, corn 100%. None will be abandoned.—Boyd-Pate, J. W. Boyd.

Norwich, Kan., June 4.—Wheat is good here, none plowed up.—Farmers Elevator & Supply Co., C. G. Johnston, mgr.

Laurel, Neb., June 4.—The percentage of grain planted here is about the same as one year ago. Both corn and oats doing fine.—W. C. Peck.

Burlington, Okla., June 1.—Our acreage is about 98%, and growing crop about 55% of normal.—Burlington Grain Co., Perry Evans, mgr.

Okarche, Okla., June 6.—Wheat in this territory about one-half crop. Combining will start about June 15.—Dow Grain Co., by Oscar Dow.

Lynnville, Ia., June 4.—Ten per cent more acreage of corn; condition good; 5% plowed up, mostly planted in beans.—Macy Bros, Inc., C. B. Macy.

Van Buren, Ind., May 21.—Prospects are good here for corn, oats and beans. Wheat very spotty.—Frank Pyle, mgr. Farmers Co-op. Equity-Exchange.

Reynolds, Ill., June 3.—Needing rain very badly. Sub-moisture mostly gone. More oats and corn planted this year than last.—Reynolds Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.

Lookeba, Okla., June 4.—Corn normal crop, in good condition. Oats light but very little plowed up. Kafir being planted. Wheat good but little grown here.—Johnston & Warren.

Manitou, Okla., June 5.—Acreage heavier than last year but has been plowed up and sold to the Government until acreage is about the same as last year. Will be planted to cowpeas.—A. D. Winsor.

Barnes, Kan., May 26.—We have about a normal acreage left after approximately 10% abandonment, with about 80% condition at present, good for 15 bu. crop average, with harvest to begin July 1.—Ricard & Augustus.

Holton, Ind., June 4.—Wheat acreage 90%, condition 65%; rye acreage 85%, condition 80%. No wheat plowed up; 20% of rye plowed up. Corn and soybeans will be sowed in place of rye that has been plowed up.—X.

Gallatin, Mo., June 2.—Wheat 20% more acreage, 40% better yield. Corn no more acreage, 70% better outlook. Oats 20% more, condition poor, some plowed up. Hay crop and clover best in years.—Lynch Grain Co., Homer Musselman.

Greencastle, Ind., June 6.—Wheat crop about normal acreage; does not look as good as it should. Oats crop below normal acreage; looks fairly well. Corn all planted; more acreage than last year.—Putnam Co. Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n.

Gosport, Ind., June 4.—Acreage of wheat 80% of normal; corn 110%, oats 80%. Condition of wheat fair, of corn good (some planting over), oats very poor. Plowing up of any of these grains is over with for this year.—Brewer Milling Co.

Oakley, Kan., June 3.—Wheat and barley about 75% of normal acreage. Prospects for an average of 15 bus. wheat, 25 bus. barley. Total failure last year, hence no comparison. Acreage of corn and sorghums large.—Prather Milling Co.

Clinton, Ia., May 27.—Oats and small grain planted to about 70% of normal acreage; condition good. Somewhat more corn was planted on account of the shortage of corn, and less acreage will be planted to soybeans on account of the increased acreage of corn. Condition of corn is generally good, very little replanting necessary, and about two weeks ahead of last year. All crops need moisture.—Champion Milling & Grain Co., E. Ewing, pres.

Herbst, Ind., June 3.—Wheat acreage 50%, condition 70%; corn acreage 90%, condition 80%; oats acreage, 110%, condition 90%; soybeans acreage 80%. Some wheat fields sown to oats; 20-25% corn planted over account poor seed.—Herbst Grain Co.

Watonga, Okla., June 6.—Wheat acreage in this territory is cut in half by drouth. Had some hail damage on May 10. Average yield for Blaine County will be around 7 bus. per acre. Wheat will be of good quality.—General Grain Co., Paul Shaw, mgr.

Inola, Okla., June 4.—Wheat acreage small yield, will be light, but quality good. Oats light and crop short, about 20% to be plowed up. Soybeans, cowpeas, cane and hegari will be planted in its place. Rain will help oats.—Inola Farm Elevator Co., Henry Powers.

Omaha, Neb., June 3.—The prospects at this writing are for a wheat crop in Nebraska variously estimated at 41 to 45 million bus. The grain men are improving their grain handling facilities in anticipation of big business in July.—J. N. Campbell, sec'y Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Hazleton, Ind., June 3.—100% increase in corn acreage, good stands, good prospect. Wheat acreage about 80% of last year; about 5% has been plowed under and sowed in beans, oats or soybeans; 25% increase in oats acreage. Crop short due to dry weather.—Hazleton Flour Mills, L. Armstrong.

Goshen, Ind., June 6.—Acreage of wheat is about the same as 1935. Average yield will be 15 bus. per acre. The straw this year will be much shorter than last year. Rains have helped the grain and hay here very much. Oats are looking good now but will need rain again soon. A small per cent of wheat was plowed under and was put to either oats or soybeans.—Lyon & Greenleaf Co., Inc.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 6.—The dry weather conditions in flax growing sections of the Northwest have been somewhat offset by steady rains during the past twenty-four hours, benefiting especially Minnesota and eastern North Dakota. As a result of these rains some late flax planting will probably occur, and crop prophets will probably have to revise their estimates upwards.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Chicago, Ill., June 4.—After making a satisfactory start, wheat in the Prairie Provinces is now losing ground quite as rapidly as the days continue to pass without general rainfall, says Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg. June is the critical month and normally records heavy precipitation. This year the need is particularly significant. Since Apr. 1 average precipitation per station has been 40% below normal in Manitoba 28 below normal in Saskatchewan, and 16 below normal in Alberta.—Hulburt, Warren & Chandler.

Evansville, Ind.—Reports from many of the counties in southwestern Indiana are to the effect that due to the cool nights that have prevailed during the past two weeks, cut worms have appeared in many fields of growing corn and that considerable damage has resulted. In some sections rain is badly needed and farmers are reported to be working in great fields of dust. Growing wheat is looking very good and many farmers report their yield will be as good if not better than last year. The acreage of oats sown is small compared to former years.—W.B.C.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 4.—The Northwest spring wheat area is going through a critical period, especially North and South Dakota and sections of the Canadian provinces where drouth and high temperatures, together with poor seed and poor farming have created a combination of circumstances that will affect the growing crop. Minnesota generally is in very good condition, with all crops making wonderful progress. Northeastern and north-central Montana, as well as the northwest sections, are in good condition at present.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Chicago, Ill., June 1.—On a week-end trip thru northern Illinois via Savannah to Dewitt, La., corn planting is about finished, most fields showing well over ground with first cultivation going on and germination fully up to an average, but find more missing hills on return trip, Davenport to Peru, Ill., but not enough to cause replanting except in a few fields. Then Peru to Chicago, germination near to average. Oats showing fair to average and rain needed for all crops thruout whole trip covered, rather urgently in places.—H. C. Donovan, statistician for Thomson & McKinnon.

Spokane, Wash., May 27.—Farmers of the Inland Empire today expected a few days of growing weather to determine definitely the winter wheat kill, estimated as high as 75% in Spokane and Whitman counties. The Walla Walla County agent said farmers will have to reseed about 15% of their fall planting, due to kill in the severe October freeze. Farmers in the Palouse vicinity estimated 70% probably would have to be resown. Alternate freezing and thawing had snapped many roots.—F. K. H.

Decatur, Ill., June 6.—Winter wheat condition and progress is average, except that condition is poor in areas of the south. Wheat is headed; considerable of the crop is under two feet in height. Lack of surface moisture and cool nights retarded the normal growth of all crops and the germination of recent plantings of corn and soy beans. Due to poor seed the stand is variable and there has been considerable replanting. In some areas replanting was necessary on account of wire worms and cut worms. Oats are starting to head on very short straw, some too short to cut. In the north most fields can likely still head normally with timely rainfall. Reports are coming in from some areas that oats are being plowed under and planted to soy beans.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Winchester, Ind., June 1.—Corn I saw yesterday was not as good a color as we would like to see it. Some of it is ankle high, but still it doesn't have that dark green color it should have at this time of the year. Farmers are working their fields vigorously. There is a good deal of corn yet to plant and there is a lot of replanting of corn going on, more than we have seen for some time. Farmers would not pay the price for good seed corn, used sorted corn out of their cribs, which did not grow. In the best corn district in this county, farmers do not have 30% of a stand of corn. They are scouring the country for seed corn. The manager of 100 insurance farms just said that in the best corn section of Ohio and eastern Indiana not more than 25% of corn planted is germinating.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Springfield, Ill., June 3.—Conditions were favorable for planting and cultivating of corn and planting of soybeans. Surface dryness and cool nights retarded normal growth of all crops and germination of recent plantings of corn and soybeans. General good rains are badly needed. Practically all of the corn has been planted and much is up. Because of poor seed the stand is variable and there has been considerable replanted. Winter wheat condition and progress is average except that condition is poor in areas of the south. It is heading to the northern boundary; considerable of the crop is under two feet in height. Oats in the south are heading short, some too short to cut; in the north most fields can likely still head normally with timely rainfall. In the Peoria area some oats are being plowed under and planted to soybeans. Alfalfa and clovers generally are average; a little clover and considerable first-crop alfalfa have been cut. Army worms have appeared in very limited areas of the extreme south.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Minneapolis, June 3.—Unfavorable weather during the past two weeks over the greater part of the spring wheat territory has given Northwest crop prospects a distinct setback. In the central and western portion of the spring wheat producing area, unseasonable heat and high winds have brot about a serious situation in many localities. Considerable permanent damage has unquestionably been done, altho it is difficult to say at this time to just what extent the damage is irreparable. In Minnesota and adjacent sections of North and South Dakota, a satisfactory crop condition has been maintained by intermittent showers. Much lower temperatures over the entire territory during the past few days have tended to check deterioration. The condition of the growing crop is quite spotted, some fields showing good stand and color while others very plainly show the effect of the drouth. It is obvious that, under present conditions, wheat is not stooling properly. A steadily increasing number of reports have been received of excessively weedy conditions, particularly in the drier areas of North Dakota, where Russian thistles are making alarming progress. The coarse grain producing territory has been most favored by the weather and a reasonably satisfactory crop is in prospect, whereas the bread wheat and durum territory has been most adversely affected.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Webworms in Indiana Corn

Lafayette, Ind., June 6th.—Heavy infestation of sod webworms in Benton and surrounding counties' corn fields, threatening total destruction in many areas was reported recently to the entomology department at Purdue University. Prof. J. J. Davis, head of the department, recommended replanting of corn midway between the old rows, leaving the old corn stand, as a possible control of the crop-destroying pests wherever prevalent.

Sod webworms damage corn almost invariably when planted on bluegrass or old timothy sod, according to Davis. Farmers who have damaged corn fields have been encouraged to replant their acreage midway between the old rows of corn, leaving the first planting stand. If the old corn is plowed out when the replanting is done, the worms will migrate to the new plantings.

Davis suggests that the replanting be delayed about 10 days so that it will be safe to plow out the old corn rows during the first cultivation of the new planting.

Spring Wheat Needs Rain

Chicago, Ill., June 3.—Rain is badly wanted in large sections of the spring wheat belt, particularly in North Dakota, and the need of rains at this time is more urgent because of the poor planting.

Germination of seed corn is the poorest in many years and were it not for the favorable planting conditions including good seed beds, favorable temperatures and a reasonably early start, the situation would have been very bad. At it is, much of the necessary replanting has been done before it became dangerously late.

Winter wheat improved to the extent of 20,000,000 bus. over our May 1 estimate, owing to favorable temperatures and good rains.

Conditions of crops on June 1 promise: Winter wheat, 505,000,000 bus.; spring wheat, 230,000,000 bus. on 22,043,000 acres; oats, 1,130,000,000 bus. on 39,000,000 acres; Western Canada spring wheat, 350,000,000 bus. on 23,000,000 acres. Expectations for about 99,000,000 acres of corn.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Spring Wheat Acreage Increased

Chicago, Ill., June 3.—Spring wheat acreage is reported at 22,043,000 acres, a substantial increase over the area harvested last year. The crop was seeded under unfavorable conditions, a late season, poorly prepared seed bed, shrunken and light weight seed and lack of farm power. Accompanying these conditions has been a serious lack of rainfall during May, the exception being eastern and northern South Dakota where good surface moisture was secured. There has been nowhere in the important area sufficient current moisture to restore the subsoil situation, so that crop prospect this year depends upon current seasonal showers. For these reasons, spring wheat starts this year with doubtful prospects, the average condition being reported at 81.7. The present condition, if weather experiences hereafter are normal, would only forecast a crop of about 260 million bushels substantial increase in acreage.

Condition of winter wheat 65.7 or 1.3 points lower than last month, and with three exceptions the lowest average reported in 20 years. The increase of two bushels in value of par between May 1 and June 1 more than offsets the decline in condition and advances the prospective crop to 485 million bushels. Rainfall during May was irregular, ranging from scanty to ample in different districts, but too late to lead to any material crop recovery in the extreme western area of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas and Nebraska. As a whole, Kansas shows material improvement, largely in northern and northwestern counties, while Nebraska has a small increase in crop prospect largely centered in the southeastern quarter of the state.

Oats acreage returned at 39,314,000 acres with a condition of 80.1, and a crop indication at this date of approximately 1,160 million bushels.

Corn planting was finished under very favorable conditions, the period of planting being generally unbroken, so that the crop start is uniform. The crop stand is better than expected when quality of seed is taken into consideration.—B. W. Snow, statistician Bartlett Frazier Co.

Chester Davis has been eased out of his position as head of the A.A.A. to a membership in the governing board of the federal reserve system at a fat salary.

The rye acreage for harvest in 1936, in the 15 counties for which reports are available, is 39,257,000 acres compared with 40,197,000 acres in the same counties last year, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Winter Wheat 488,315,000 Bushels

Chicago, Ill., June 3.—Condition of winter wheat is 65.7% of normal, against our May, 1936, condition of 70.3%; and the estimated production is 488,315,000, compared with the official May 1 estimate of 463,708,000 bus.

Spring wheat acreage is estimated preliminarily at 21,807,000 compared with harvested in 1935 of 18,826,000. Reductions are due to increased prospects of abandonment, delayed seeding weather and slow seed loans.

Spring wheat condition is 68.4%, compared with the 1923-32 average of 82.7%, 85.2% in June, 1935, and 41.3% in June, 1934. About 40% of the total spring wheat acreage is now deteriorating rapidly from lack of surface and subsoil moisture, and rainfall during the next two weeks is a critical need of this portion.—Production of spring wheat is estimated at 219,452,000 bus., compared with last year's crop of 169,750,000 bus.

Oats acreage, 38,985,000, condition 78.8, and production forecast 1,133,000,000 bus.

Rye condition, 70.3 and production estimate 36,113,000.

Corn acreage is estimated to have increased to 6.7%, to 99,060,000.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Winter Wheat Prospects Improved

Chicago, Ill., June 4.—Winter wheat prospects improved during May. At the close of the month the condition was 67.8% of normal. A month ago our condition estimate was 68.9, and the government's 67. We interpret a condition of 67.8 as forecasting 501 million bushels. A month ago our forecast was 469 million, and the government's 464 million bushels. Last year the crop was 433 million.

Spring Wheat acreage including durum is estimated to be 21,965,000. At the close of May the condition of spring wheat was rated at 75.4% of normal, which compares with a ten year average June 1 condition of 82.5. Present acreage and condition estimates suggest a crop of 242 million bushels.

Oats acreage is estimated to be 38,225,000. Condition of the crop at the end of May is rated 77.0% of normal. A year ago our condition estimate was 80.3% of normal. Present condition and estimate of acreage suggests a crop of 1,085,000,000 bus.

Condition of the growing rye crop is estimated at 67.6% of normal, the ten-year average (1923-32) being 79.6%. Present condition and acreage indicate a crop of 36,360,000 bus. Crop last year was large, 57,936,000 bus.

The acreage planted to corn is estimated to be 98,436,000, which compares with 92,727,000 acres harvested last year. The crop is generally starting under favorable conditions except in the southern states.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Increased Wheat Production Indicated

Chicago, Ill., June 3.—Winter wheat condition is 74.9, compared with our 74.2 and the government 67 last month. Condition June 1 last year was 74.2; in 1934, 55.3; in 1933, 64.0 and 1923-32 ten year average 73.9.

Indicated production winter wheat 527,133,000 bus., compared with our estimate of 522,352,000 and the government 464,000,000 last month. Deterioration occurred in sections of Oklahoma sufficient to reduce crop prospects somewhat in that state while Kansas shows a gain of almost nine million bus. for the month. Our reports have consistently indicated a higher yield than the government and early threshing returns from Texas, where the crop is moving unusually early, tends to confirm our report.

Spring wheat condition 78.4, compared with 85.2 last year; 41.3 in 1934; 84.9 in 1933 and the 1923-32 average of 82.7. It is too early for reliable estimates on spring wheat crop and while indications now point to a crop of 232 million bushels this estimate is subject to material change during June.

Rye condition 73.9, compared with 84.2 last year. Indicated crop 38,737,000 bus., compared with our 42,198,000.

Oats condition 79.5, compared with 84.4 on June 1 last year. Based on our acreage of 38,075,000 a crop of 1,165,000,000 bus. is indicated.

Barley condition 82.3, compared with 84.3 last year.

Corn acreage 95,026,000, compared with 92,727,000 acres harvested last year, 87,795,000 in 1934 and 102,768,000 acres average harvested 1928-32. Data for this report was furnished by our grain dealer correspondents' average date May 27.—E. H. Miller, statistician, Jas. E. Bennett & Co.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Manitou, Okla., June 5.—Just unloaded first new wheat.—A. D. Winsor.

Herbst, Ind., June 3.—Wheat on hand 5%, corn 30%.—Herbst Grain Co.

Laurel, Neb., June 3.—Very little grain in farmers' hands.—B. H. Bell.

Holton, Ind., June 4.—Wheat remaining in farmers' hands 5%; rye 5%.—X.

Joplin, Mo., June 6.—In farmers' hands: Wheat 5%, oats 8%, corn 7%.—Boyd-Pate, J. W. Boyd.

Oakley, Kan., June 3.—No grain back on farms to come to market.—Prather Milling Co.

Lookeba, Okla., June 4.—Very little grain of any kind in farmers' hands.—Johnston & Warren.

Keene, Neb., June 6.—No surplus of wheat left on farms.—Keene Grain, Stock, Lbr. & Coal Co.

Chilman, Ill., June 3.—No wheat in farmers' hands and very little corn.—Ohlman Grain Co., A. C. Robertson, mgr.

Lynnville, Ia., June 4.—In farmers' hands: 5% of corn, no oats (to market), no wheat.—Macy Bros., Inc., C. B. Macy.

Van Buren, Ind., May 21.—Old corn pretty well cleaned up.—Frank Pyle, mgr. Farmers Co-op. Equity-Exchange.

Norwich, Kan., June 4.—Very little wheat in farmers' hands.—Farmers Elevator & Supply Co., C. G. Johnston, mgr.

Goshen, Ind., June 6.—A small per cent of grain is in hands of farmers around here.—Lyon & Greenleaf Co., Inc.

Hazleton, Ind., June 3.—Not more than 10% of last year's crops still in farmers' hands.—Hazleton Flour Mills, L. Armstrong.

Rapatee, Ill., June 3.—Very little wheat in farmers' hands, corn same, oats none.—Rapatee Farmers Ass'n, G. P. Dikeman, mgr.

Ordway, Colo., June 6.—No grain except corn and maize left in the hands of farmers except for their own use, possibly 1,500 bus. maize and 1,000 bus. corn. We will be shipping in corn in a short time.—Gray Seed & Feed Store, D. A. Kipper, mgr.

Decatur, Ill., June 6.—Country selling very little corn. Demand has been good. Corn ground by the leading industries was 6,879,512 bus. in March, 5,995,456 bus. in April. This represents corn ground for domestic use only.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Wichita, Kan., June 5.—The first wheat from the 1936 crop of the Southwest reached this market today, coming from Grandfield, Okla., in the southern part of the state. The grain graded No. 1 dark hard, 62.6 lbs., 14.15% protein and 14.3% moisture. It sold at auction at 99c, or 18½c over Kansas City July, basis Kansas City, being bot by a local mill.

Enid, Okla., June 4.—Enid received five cars of new wheat today, the first of the season. The grain originated around Grandfield, Devol and Frederick, in the southern part of the state. The wheat graded No. 1 and had test weight as high as 63 lbs., with protein around 14%. A report from the shipping points said early wheat is averaging about 15 bus. an acre, but later fields are expected to yield around 10 bus.

Ft. Worth, Tex., June 1.—The first car of new wheat in this market was received on May 30. It came from Prosper, Tex., and graded No. 1 soft red, 6.03 lbs., 11.25% protein and 13.25% moisture. It sold at \$1.09, which was a premium for the first car. Today's arrivals included two cars of hard, the first of the season. One car was from Grandfield, Okla., which has a record of almost consistently placing the first new hard wheat on southwestern markets. The grain was No. 1 dark, 62.6 lbs., 13.75% protein, 15% moisture. The second car was from Devol, Okla., grading No. 1 dark, 62½ lbs., 12.75% protein and 14.7% moisture.

Large Crops Bring Farmer More Prosperity

Address by H. B. GROMMON, Pres. Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n before directors of the Transportation Ass'n of America

Propaganda or Truth.—For many months and from many sources the American farmer and the public in general has had dinned into its ears a false doctrine, the fallacy that scarcity brings higher prices and that higher prices bring prosperity. Our national administration ignoring the facts, is the greatest disseminator of the untruth.

The Economics of Scarcity.—Because a smaller quantity of a commodity will sometimes temporarily bring a higher total return with a demand that is adjusted to a fairly constant supply, political action has been taken for the purpose of making permanent the smaller supply. This is known as the "Economics of Scarcity." The new philosophy of abundance thru scarcity does not examine the prices received for short crops and for large crops during the past decades.

What Are the Facts.—Complete information on the grain crops from 1909 to 1934, inclusive, can be had from the Department of Agriculture. Grain crops were the first to come under the "planned scarcity program." Was acreage reduction justified in view of the Department's own record? Would the artificial control by bureaucracy bring a great benefit to the farmers and the nation?

Does history show that small crops bring high prices and prosperity?

Of the 26 crops of wheat raised from 1909 to 1934, inclusive, the 13 largest exceeded the 13 smallest by 2 billion 844 million bushels, and the average price received for these 13 largest crops was 18c per bushel, *more* than the average price received for the 13 smallest crops. These 13 largest crops were worth 5 billion 67 million dollars more to the farmers who produced them than were the 13 smallest crops, but this is only part of the story. These 13 largest crops brought 2 billion 844 million more bushels of wheat to be hauled to country elevators, financed by country bankers, shipped by our railroads, marketed in our central markets, processed in our mills, packaged and distributed and finally consumed by all of our people in every line of endeavor, both in and out of business, or exported to other nations.

The cycle of prosperity, started by these large crops, spread into all walks of life with direct benefit at every point of contact. Not only did these large crops bring prosperity to others, than the farmer who produced them, but they brought it in such generous measure that they were able to pay the farmers an average price of \$1.20 a bushel for their 13 largest crops, against \$1.02 a bushel for their 13 smallest crops. Of the 13 large crop years, there were only five in which wheat sold under \$1.00 a bushel on the farm, but during the 13 small crop years, there were only 5 in which the farmer could get over \$1.00 a bushel for his wheat.

Our corn crops show the same facts that large crops bring the farmer and the nation *more* prosperity than small crops. The 13 largest crops in those years, at an average price of 74½c a bushel, brought the farmer 4 billion 327 million dollars *more* than the 13 smallest crops, at an average price of only 73.9c a bushel. There were 5 billion 860 million more bushels of corn grown, handled, and consumed during the 13 largest crop years than during the 13 smallest crop years.

During these same years, 1909 to 1934, inclusive, the thirteen larger oat crops totaled 17 billion 880 million bushels, while the thirteen smaller crops provided 13 billion 387 million. Forty-three and one-tenth c. per bu. was received by the farmer, on the average, for each

thirteen-year period. The larger oat crops had a farm value of nearly 1 billion 884 million dollars *more* than did the thirteen smaller crops. Yet the disciples of managed economy are trying to tell our people that they are better off with millions on relief, taxes growing higher daily, and corn being grown by foreign labor and imported into this, the greatest corn-growing country in the world.

Summarizing these three major crops, corn, wheat and oats, we find nearly 14 billions of bushels more grain produced in the 13 years of heavier production, and the money value income to the farmer nearly 13 billion dollars *more* than during the 13 years of smaller production. These figures are all taken from statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, where the fallacy of "greater abundance for all by the restriction of the production of abundance" had its origin.

The farmer is told that he should follow the lead of the manufacturer in the reduction of outputs. Reduction of production is seldom a profitable operation for the manufacturer, the farmer, or the laborer. In this connection, it might be well for our Washington planners to ponder well the fact that as this is written, the farmers' average price level is about 103 of the 1910-14 pre-war base, or 3 per cent above pre-war. The price level for all commodities is approximately 114, or 14 per cent above pre-war. The wage scale of organized labor is 190, or 90 per cent above the 1910-14 base. It is suggested to the planners of the "more abundant life thru scarcity," that there will continue to be a very large army of unemployed, so long as labor continues to insist upon trading almost 2 for 1 with farmers. If the farmers could set the prices at twice the true wage scale, labor would go hungry and the farmer would be obliged to call "surplus" a large part of his production. The rule also works the other way about and a wage scale almost double what is indicated to be correct keeps the farmer from buying enough of the products of labor, so we have millions of surplus labor.

Fallacies in "Economics of Scarcity."—The Washington planners propose to meet this situation as we would expect. They advocate higher wages and shorter hours, which would greatly increase the difficulty in exchanging the products of the farms for the production of labor and industry. The economics of scarcity only aggravates the evils of mal-distribution of wealth, carried to its logical conclusion, it will make us a nation of paupers instead of the wealthiest nation on earth. Each rigidity placed in the path of free exchange, only builds surpluses, whether of farm products, manufactured articles, or of labor. Consider for a moment what this all means; the total farm income for the thirteen largest years of each of these three grain crops was about 12 billion dollars greater than for the thirteen years of smallest crops. Our national debt has increased by just about that amount since 1932. We have not got that much more; we owe that much more, and prices on farms today for wheat, corn and oats are below the average price of the thirteen lowest crop years, from 1909 to 1934. Do not forget that the lowest average farm price for these grain crops came not in the years of the bountiful crops, but in the poor crop years, the years of scarcity.

When you are asked to believe that prosperity comes from high prices caused by scarcity—remember the foregoing.

Many investigators have found similarities in the weather changes at stations widely separated on the earth's surface. Some of these changes are of the same character and some are opposed to each other. This fact seems to have some significance in relation to weather forecasting and has been used for this purpose by certain meteorologists, according to C. F. Brooks and H. H. Clayton in the Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, discussing long range forecasting.

Hedging as Price Insurance

By A. E. DARBY, Sec'y Winnipeg Grain Exchange before Special Com'te of Parliament

The ability of grain traders to buy and sell grain for future delivery lends stability to grain prices by discounting those changing factors in the supply of, and the demand for grain which otherwise would cause violent and disturbing fluctuations in the current prices. Traders endeavor to foresee the probable course of prices and to anticipate the effects of potential scarcity or plenty in supply, or of apathy or urgency in demand. So long, in fact, as there is a broad market for grain futures operating with the least possible restraint or interference the fluctuations in price, great as they may seem on occasion, will always be considerably less than they would be were no such market in existence. This conclusion received its most recent and perhaps its most authoritative confirmation in the report of the royal commission under the chairmanship of Sir Josiah Stamp which inquired in 1931 into the workings of the futures trading system.

The process known as hedging has been recognized by numerous royal commissions and practically all authorities on economics as indispensable in any sound and economical system of grain marketing.

Hedging consists in selling for future delivery quantities of grain equal to the cash purchases of the trader or in buying for delivery in the future of quantities equal to that presently sold by the exporter, miller, or processor. Fluctuations in price downward would cause the buyer of grain loss when he came to sell at a later date. Since the futures which he has sold as a hedge has also declined in price it can be bought in at a profit. The loss on the one transaction is offset by the gain on the other.

A miller, having sold grain in the form of flour for delivery at a future time, hedges his sale by buying futures. If the price of the grain he requires to fill his order rises he would incur a loss. But the price of the futures has risen also and the sale of that will compensate for the loss incurred on his flour sale.

Hedging is price insurance and removes in large degree the speculative character which would, without it, belong to every purchase and sale of the actual commodity. The risk of loss arising from inevitable price changes would undoubtedly have to be allowed for in determining the prices grain dealers could pay the growers and would render the financing of the whole trade more precarious and costly.

The existence of the future market and its use for hedging purposes undoubtedly result in increasing the price received by the producer and in maintaining the market for cash or spot grain on a more stable basis.

It is commonly overlooked in discussions of the subject that hedging involves the buying of grain futures as well as the selling of them. It is reasonable to assume that, if the quantity of grain purchased in the primary markets was exactly equal day by day to the quantity absorbed by the consuming markets, the selling hedges and the buying hedges would exactly balance. Hedging would then be a perfect system of mutual insurance. Unfortunately, the current or flow of grain into the markets can seldom or never be exactly equal to the current or flow of grain out of them into actual consumption. The element of risk is never entirely absent and this risk must be borne by someone.

Risk is inseparable from human existence and human activities. Risks arising from accident, fire, storm and earthquake, and many other causes of death and destruction, are insured. The form of price insurance embodied in futures trading is as useful and as legitimate as other forms of insurance and it has been developed to meet the needs of the case just as certainly as the other forms of insurance which escape criticism.

Promising Crops Attract Crowd to Salina

Promise of the largest wheat crop in several years in the northern Kansas wheat growing areas attracted more than 300 delegates to the 39th annual convention of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in Salina, May 26-27, and crowded leading hotels to overflowing.

Action taken at the convention supported the truck program of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators, opposed the Pettengill long-and-short-haul bill, and paid high tribute to retiring Sec'y E. J. Smiley, who has devoted 39 years of intensive effort to the interests of Kansas country elevators, to earn his right to the fire-side chair with which the trade presented him, and the title of Honorary Sec'y for life.

Location of the three leading hotels, close to the Elks Club, encouraged well attended business sessions.

Tuesday Morning Session

PRES. W. L. DRAKE, Humboldt, presided at the opening session.

F. W. "DAVEY" DAVIDSON, Topeka, led in community singing.

PRES. DRAKE gave his annual address, as follows:

President Drake Denounces the Traveling Grain Peddler.

For the past thirty-nine years the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n has been most active in upbuilding the service of the country dealer to its producer patrons and in creating greater efficiency in the handling and moving into consumption the outstanding grain products of this State.

Annually, in the local and state gatherings of members of America's grain industry there is pronounced interest in these meetings because there are always certain problems pertaining to specific areas which are brought to these laboratories for discussion and possible remedies.

The concern of all is focused on factors of general and paramount importance which are effecting the country and terminal dealer alike. We have entered an uncertain era which is creating apprehension in all ranks of business. What is accepted as indisputably high efficiency in business economics today may be capsize tomorrow by theoretical trends of experimentation which is leaving capital investment in facilities and general business on the brink of total discouragement.

In keeping abreast of the phenomenal increase in grain production in this hard winter wheat area, the grain handling facilities of this foremost producing state has been increased to 1,791 country grain elevators, 30 sub-terminal elevators and 111 mills and mill elevators, having a combined capacity of 10,145,600 bus. This involves a tremendous investment and annual expenditure in upkeep and labor.

Converting the grain crops of this state into cash is a giant task and involves the synchronization of many factors in the journey of the cereals from the farm to the consumer's table. Our present system of grain marketing has reached its high efficiency through the perfection of methods of expeditious movement and smooth and uninterrupted operation of this vast machinery. Handling these grain crops at the lowest cost of any other agricultural commodity and providing a constant cash outlet has been made possible by the hedging facilities of our futures markets.

When any natural or unnatural interferences come into play to effect our open, competitive system of marketing through this giant grain handling plant, such disruptions may prove so serious as to constitute a transition. Such a period is rapidly approaching in our industry.

THE TWO BIGGEST QUESTIONS we have to deal with today, so far as the physical handling of grain is concerned, is the political hampering of our marketing methods and a new system of transportation which has gone into the grain merchandising business.

As all know, during the past few years drastically reduced production of grain in this state has been one factor in causing many elevators to suspend operations. Others have added sidelines to their business in order to meet some of the overhead in order to keep their houses open. All in all, the trade of the country elevator in the exclusive handling of grain and grain products has been severely reduced. As I

have stated, this impairment in trade volume is attributed in part to reduced crops.

The real cause of the plight of the grain merchandising business involves the most serious menace confronting us today—that is the itinerant trucker-dealer. The business of these trucker-peddlers has reached such proportions that unless corrected may mean the passing of the country elevator and the terminal markets they serve.

Under the leadership of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators of Kansas City, of which the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n is a member, there has been put into motion plans for bringing about a remedy for this unjust encroachment of this unregulated, tax-evading trucker-peddler upon our industry. In the Associated Southwest Country Elevators there are 12 state grain dealer associations, sixteen farm and co-operative organizations and the twenty grain exchanges in the nine states covered by this organization. We are co-operating wholeheartedly in this movement and I want to urge each and everyone of you to give them your full support.

The many problems facing the country grain trade can best be solved through organizations and I sincerely urge you to join this Ass'n or some other, but join and do your full share to preserve the industry from which you make your livelihood.

SEC'y E. J. SMILEY, Topeka, delivered his annual report:

Sec'y E. J. Smiley's 39th Annual Report

Sec'y Smiley reviewed the accomplishments of the State Ass'n since its organization in 1896, recounting how the practice of leaving three or four bushels in the car and the 100-lb. dock was ended by the ass'n placing its own watchers in the elevators and refusal by members to sell to concerns not permitting such supervision, and by procuring enactment of a law forbidding the 100-lb. dock.

The successful effort by the ass'n to have grain elevators exempted from the fire escape law of 1911 was recited.

A scale inspector was placed in the field by the ass'n in 1912, the necessity of which work was so well demonstrated that after two years the railroad companies took over the scale inspection.

As late as 1920 the claim departments refused to consider claims for loss and delay in transit. In 1919 the ass'n established a claim department, and thousands of claims hitherto declined were collected.

The weights and measures bill was introduced in the 1931 session of the Kansas legislature. We appeared before the ways and means committee and succeeded in convincing them that there was no necessity for such legislation. If this bill had been enacted into law, every weighing device would have been subject to political inspection, and you would have been compelled to submit to it whether you liked it or not. This same bill was reintroduced in 1933, but so much pressure was brought to bear on the agricultural department where the bill was prepared, that the bill was promptly recalled. We are of opinion that another attempt will be made to enact such a bill and I would strongly urge that every member of the Association use his influence with his representative to see that such a bill is killed before the committee.

We consider this one of the most vicious measures as affecting the entire grain trade, ever introduced in the Kansas legislature. Under the provisions of the act, no qualifications were necessary to parties making tests, and last, but not least, these political inspectors would have used only 500 pounds of test weights and after making test, if the scale was found to be more than one half of one per cent out of tolerance, it would have been sealed and you would have been forbidden the use of the scale until repaired by a competent scale man and again inspected by these political inspectors. After the scale was sealed, there was a severe penalty for breaking the seal.

Group meetings.—During normal conditions, when Kansas raised an average crop of wheat, we had the state divided into 16 different divisions and arranged to hold meetings in these different sections prior to the crop movement. Practically all of these meetings were well at-

tended and brought about a more friendly feeling among the dealers.

Grain imports.—The department of commerce informs us that the imports of grain during the year, 1935, are as follows: Wheat, 38,871,000; corn, 43,233,000; oats, 10,106,000; rye, 9,642,000; barley, 4,838,000 bus. It has been truly said that the Americans are buying from the lowest bidder. And the lowest bidder is always the foreigner, who bids low because his production costs are lower than our production costs or he has a surplus of products which he wishes to dispose of at any price he can get. Even when the quantity of imports is not great, such imports serve to set the ceiling price for goods and materials produced at home. That is an economic fact so well known that it is not even debatable. Forty million acres of land would be required to produce in the United States all the farm commodities imported into this country from foreign countries during the past year. Does any one believe that a policy which has brought about such deadly competition as this to the farmer of the United States is helpful to American agriculture? In addition the official records disclose that during 1935 there were shipped into this country from abroad 320,000,000 pounds of starch, made from corn, which ought to stiffen the realization of the grain farmer that the more we buy abroad in these days of retarding the American surplus, the less we are going to be bothered by having things to sell at home. It gives us more time to enjoy our relief and live the abundant life.

CLAUDE M. CAVE, Dodge City, reviewed the development of the grain business, and the need that created terminal markets and futures trading, in an address replete with historical data. A resume of this address is published elsewhere in this number.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

PRES. DRAKE presided at the second session.

"DAVEY" DAVIDSON led the community singing.

W. L. DEAN, Topeka banker, discussed "normal" business conditions. "We cannot go back to the good old days," said Mr. Dean. "Forward is the only direction, be it for good or evil. In the past we have suffered from economic maladjustments, and we have always emerged from them sadder, but wiser."

"Normal in an economic sense means trade balance between producers, industry, and labor, on a fair basis of exchange. Natural economic law tends to preserve this balance on a sound



J. F. Moyer, Dodge City, Kan., Sec'y-elect, Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

basis. Severe maladjustments are suffered when human ingenuity and self-interest is permitted to interfere with the workings of natural economic law, whether by legislation or other means.

"The demagogue thrives on economic chaos and disorder. Only in times of strain and suffering will the people listen to this revival of discarded economic theories, government aid, and legislative panaceas.

"Government must have the confidence of the people. Sound business depends upon sound government, sound money, and sound credit. Sound principles of government are our hope for economic balance.

"Defects in the economic machine are not sufficient reason for wrecking of the machine, as advocated by political demagogues. A defect naturally indicates replacement of the worn part, not of the entire machine.

"Business men have been slow to recognize their place in politics. Since the prosperity of business is so dependent upon politics, in just as great measure as the prosperity of doctors, lawyers, farmers, and laborers, it follows that a close watch on all forms of legislation is necessary to the protection of their interests. This theory in no way opposes the interests of other classes, for business men know that their own prosperity depends upon good prices for agricultural products, and high wages for labor."

LEO M. CHRISTENSEN, Ames, Ia., consulting chemist, with the Chemical Research Foundation, opened the eyes of the delegates to some of the chemical possibilities in production of industrial supplies from agricultural products. Vegetable oils, cellulose products, paper pulp, ethyl alcohol, hemp, and plastics were among the products he mentioned that could be made from farm products like straw, potatoes, corn, soybeans, and others.

T. B. ARMSTRONG, Chief Grain Inspector of Kansas, compared old methods of grain inspection with the present methods for measuring comparative grain values, tracing developments since the beginning of inspection service. His address is reviewed elsewhere in this number.

PRES. DRAKE appointed the following com'ites:

RESOLUTIONS: Claude M. Cave, Dodge City, chairman; A. R. Dean, Blue Rapids, and Chester L. Weekes, St. Joseph.

NOMINATING: Jack Ogren, Arkansas City, chairman; Fred Eberhardt, Salina, and O. E. Rice, Athol.

AUDITING: Chris. Kalbfleisch, Harlan, chairman; Wallace Siebert, Canada, and C. C. Smith, Conway Springs.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

Banquet

A steak banquet was enjoyed by the delegates in the dining room of the Lamer Hotel, Tuesday evening.

"Davey" Davidson was the toastmaster and banquet song-bird. He recruited Sam Wallingford, Rollie Blood and Ed Berger to join him in singing old favorites, to the delight of the guests.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Chicago, made the after-dinner speech, covering his impressions of Washington and the political merry-go-round that cooks up so many impractical economic panaceas to the cost of all classes of trade and industry, and to the benefit of the politicians. His address is quoted elsewhere in this number.

Wednesday Morning Session

PRES. DRAKE presided at the third session.

JESSE GREENLEAF, Topeka, member of the Kansas Corporation Commission, opened the discussion on "Truck-Peddler Competition With Country Grain Elevators." He reviewed development of trucking in Kansas.

"Kansas enacted its first motor law in 1925."

said Mr. Greenleaf. As late as 1929 there were hardly a hundred miles of all weather road in the state. Trucks could effectively operate only within a radius of a hundred miles from their base point. Neither the railroads nor the Corporation Commission considered trucks as anything more than a local hauling medium.

It was 1930 before the Kansas legislature passed the first truck legislation. In this connection it must be remembered that one half of the lower house is composed of farmers, many of whom own trucks and have no wish to see them strictly regulated.

Farm trucks have been exempted consistently in all truck legislation. This legislative condition is true in most states and is unquestionably one of the reasons why so many states have as yet adopted no regulatory measures governing truck operation. In Kansas we are feeling our way and are pioneering on truck control.

Recently a uniform vehicle law has been recommended to the legislatures of middle western states and it is notable that the recommendation has been 100% the Kansas law. The Kansas law exempts the man who produces farm products so long as the use of his truck is intra-state. The farmer is also exempted when using his truck to haul products, machinery or supplies to his farm. Trucks hauling livestock to market are exempt. Farm trucks used in hauling farm products bought for re-sale are exempt so long as they operate within a twenty-five mile radius and are exempt over a wider area so long as they do not compete with common carriers.

About 80,000 trucks are operating in Kansas. About 5,000 truck operators are licensed by the Commission. Eighty-seven per cent of the trucks are run by one truck operators. These lone operators are the troublesome factor in all forms of merchandising. They will buy a truck load of salt in the salt producing district and carry it up to Nebraska or South Dakota, peddle it out and return with a load of corn or they will carry grain into Arkansas or Louisiana and return into Kansas with a load of lumber bought at some small saw mill. This kind of operation affects railroads and local merchants.

While the Kansas Port of Entry system is an effective means for controlling trucks engaged in inter-state hauling, control measures on intra-state hauling are limited because Kansas has only 26 patrols inspecting trucks and these must be spread over the entire state.

Within the state there are today 9,000 miles of state roads, most of them all-weather, and many more miles of county road, of which much has been hard surfaced. Trucks have caused abandonment of some railroad branch lines, discontinuance of service at many rail stations and depopulation of a number of small villages with consequent loss in value of village property. More than 500 miles of railroad within the state has been abandoned and the railroads have been turning to trucks in order to stay in the transportation business.

Today the Santa Fe owns a controlling interest in the largest bus and truck line operating in the state. Just last week the Commission authorized the Missouri Pacific to enter into the trucking business in order to save some of its branch lines. The Missouri Pacific plans to give rail service over the branch lines involved once or twice a week to deliver heavy bulky commodities which cannot be efficiently handled by truck and to give daily truck service on other classes of merchandise.

Under Kansas law insurance is compulsory and insurance has grown into a bigger burden than the mileage tax. As a result small truck lines are consolidating in order to save on insurance costs and this in turn is bringing about a standardization of truck service.

SEC'Y SMILEY: Does Kansas have a legal load limit for trucks?

MR. GREENLEAF: Yes, but the enforcement patrol is too small for effective control. More state police are needed to watch load limits.

SEC'Y SMILEY: Is a device available which will enable the police to determine whether a truck is within the legal load limits?

MR. GREENLEAF: Yes.

SEC'Y SMILEY: Would a law compelling trucks to weigh at the first available scale and obtain a certificate which the driver could show officers, be effective in keeping trucks from overloading?

MR. GREENLEAF: Such a law would unquestionably increase the efficiency of truck operations. Overloading of trucks is a serious menace. Overloading is practiced principally by those who operate within the 25-mile tax free limit and by itinerant, one-truck owners and operators.

A DELEGATE: Is it possible to compel truck owners to keep a record of the weights on loads that they haul?

MR. GREENLEAF: This might be done, but would increase administrative costs and truck operation costs to such an extent that it would be unworkable.

CHESTER L. WEEKES, St. Joseph, reviewed the effects of truck operations on the business of country grain elevators in the Missouri valley. "A program of truck control is necessary," said Mr. Weekes, citing cases of rail abandonment and lost property values in towns left without rail service, "if the small towns are to continue to exist. Since being shown how much grain is moving by truck, the railroads have begun to awaken, and are more disposed to help from the rate standpoint. But legislation is needed to correct the truck-merchandise problem. Every grain dealer will find it to his interest to talk to his banker, his farmers and other business men, selling them the idea of protecting their own interests and maintaining local markets for agricultural products thru legislative correction of the truck evil."

CLAUDE CAVE, Chairman of the Resolutions Com'ite, reported the following resolutions, all of which were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

Your com'ite on resolutions begs to submit the following resolutions. Each resolution has had the considered thought of your com'ite so far as possible. The membership has been consulted, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, the opinion of a considerable number, if not a majority of the membership. We have endeavored to make them as brief as possible, at the same time as impressive as we could:

Officers and Directors Kansas G. D. Ass'n.



In the foreground the new Sec'y, J. F. Moyer, Dodge City, shakes hands with the retiring and Honorary Sec'y E. J. Smiley, Topeka. Left to right in the rear row are Director J. H. Voss, Downs; Pres. W. L. Drake, Humboldt; Directors J. E. Ogren, Arkansas City, and C. M. Cave, Dodge City.

Truck Transportation

WHEREAS, the state of Kansas has built and maintains a system of public highways at great expense to the motorists and taxpayers of the state, and

WHEREAS, great numbers of itinerant peddlers of grain, produce and other merchandise are indiscriminately permitted to use and do use such public highways as a place to conduct their business, avoiding long established marketing facilities and recognized methods of marketing and distribution without payment of taxes for the use of such valuable privilege and without inspection, bond, regulation or responsibility, thus perpetrating frauds, unduly depressing market prices and unfairly competing with established and responsible business institutions which are taxpayers and permanent members of their respective communities, and

WHEREAS, the great loss of life and personal injury and other conditions warrant and require earnest effort to enforce existing safety and tax laws, and

WHEREAS, the Port of Entry system in effect in Kansas has been and is a constructive influence in the enforcement of such measures, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n hereby recommends and urges prompt enactment of legislation designed to properly and fairly regulate and tax the business of itinerant truck merchants and peddlers, and to require them to observe reasonable limits as to the maximum hours they are permitted to operate on the public highways and to require them to post adequate insurance and bonds for the protection of other highway users and the persons with whom they do business, and be it further

RESOLVED, that this Ass'n request the strict enforcement of existing highway laws by public officials and endorse and most highly recommends the Port of Entry system, and be it further

RESOLVED, that since the Associated Southwest Country Elevators has launched a program for bringing about corrective legislation to remedy the present unfair encroachment of the trucker-merchant in the business of grain merchandising that the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n commend this movement and hereby pledge its active support to the Associated Southwest Country Elevators in seeking enactment of state regulations governing the operations of itinerant trucker-peddlers. Be it further

RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded by the sec'y to appropriate public officials and candidates for public office.

Pettingill Bill

WHEREAS the Pettingill Bill, commonly known as the long-and-short-haul bill, will impose an unjust and unreasonable rate burden upon the farmers of the central west, and

WHEREAS, enactment of the Pettingill Bill will permit the railroads to establish lower rates from the West Coast to Missouri River points, without reduction of rates from intermediate points, to the cost of Kansas farmers thru competition from wheat producers in Washington and Oregon and other western states, be it

RESOLVED, that this Ass'n go on record as opposed to such legislation, and that our sec'y be instructed to notify the Senators and Congressmen from Kansas of our stand, and request them to use their best efforts to prevent passage of the bill.

Washington Lobbies

WHEREAS it seems that certain individuals and groups have assumed to represent the producers of grain, and have maliciously misrepresented to the Congress of the United States by maintaining powerful lobbies in Washington and have in no small degree succeeded in prejudicing our Congressmen and Senators against the regularly established grain dealers and their more than half-century-old grain marketing system, to the effect that much detrimental national legislation is now being proposed, be it

RESOLVED, that this Ass'n endeavor to enlist the efforts of other like ass'ns, combining

the efforts of all in combating such unfair lobbying, and be it hereby also

RESOLVED, that this Ass'n recommend that a systematic movement be made to enlighten the members of Congress as to the true status of such legislation, and its effect upon the farmers and grain dealers of this country, and be it further.

RESOLVED, that the officers and directors of this Ass'n, as well as the officers and directors of like ass'ns, be requested to guard more closely the interests of our members by studying closely all proposed legislation, establishing proper combative influences in Washington.

Sec'y E. J. Smiley

WHEREAS, it is the will and the pleasure of our devoted friend and sec'y, E. J. Smiley, that he be relieved of the duties and responsibilities of the leadership of our Ass'n and

WHEREAS, he has carried these responsibilities so successfully over such a long period of time that it offers a challenge to any other sec'y of a trade organization in our country, and

WHEREAS, he has come to a time in his life when he wishes to retire and enjoy the fruits of his long years of service, friendships, and family, and

WHEREAS it is fitting that recognition by our Ass'n should be given to his loyalty, his integrity and his service over the 39 years of the life of our organization with which he has been so intimately associated, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, assembled in its 39th annual convention, learn with regret that it is the will and pleasure of our Sec'y, Mr. Smiley, that he be relieved of the actual duties of the secretaryship, and be it further

RESOLVED that we congratulate him upon the near arrival of the 75th anniversary of his birth, and that we wish for him many more years of good health, and happiness, both which he so richly deserves. Be it further

RESOLVED that the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, as an expression of its appreciation of Mr. Smiley's long years of service, integrity, loyalty and ability, do now hereby confer upon him a life membership in this Ass'n, without dues, and with the title "Honorary Sec'y," and that his name and his title shall always appear, together with the president and secretary, in all correspondence conducted by the Ass'n, and be it further

RESOLVED that in bowing to his will and pleasure and in creating the office of Honorary Sec'y, it is the hope and expressed will of the Ass'n that he will continue to lend his counsel and advice to us, and be it finally

RESOLVED that the officers of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n be instructed to spread this resolution upon the permanent records of the Ass'n, and that a suitable copy be prepared, commensurate with the dignity and importance of this resolution, and that it be presented to our friend, colleague, and advisor, and Honorary Sec'y, E. J. Smiley.

Thanks

In bringing to a close these resolutions we desire to express our appreciation of the many courtesies that have been extended to this convention by the Salina Chamber of Commerce, the Salina Board of Trade, the hotels, and many friends of the industry; further that we appreciate the cooperation of the trade journals of the industry and the press of Salina.

CHARLES GEIGER, St. Joseph, paid high tribute to retiring Sec'y Smiley in a brief address, reviewing conditions in the trade before organization of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n 40 years ago, and some of the problems which Sec'y Smiley effectively solved.

"As a token of appreciation," said Mr. Geiger, to Sec'y Smiley, "members of the trade have made up a purse which has been placed in the hands of your daughter, Florence, with

instructions to buy you a comfortable chair and foot rest, and you are to make the selection."

J. F. MOYER, Dodge City, candidate for the office of sec'y, was introduced by Pres. Drake. He proposed rebuilding of the transportation department of the ass'n and work on rail rates for the benefit of Kansas grain elevators.

MISS FLORENCE SMILEY read the report of the auditing com'te, which was adopted.

ELECTION continued all officers except for the change in secretaryship. They are: W. L. Drake, pres.; A. R. Dean, vice-pres.; J. F. Moyer, Dodge City, sec'y-treas. Directors: D. O. Wanamaker, Blue Rapids; J. M. Rankin, Cambridge (Neb.); J. E. Ogren, Arkansas City. Holdover-directors are: J. H. Voss, Downs; C. M. Cave, Dodge City; E. Bossemeyer, Jr., Superior (Neb.).

DIRECTOR CLAUDE CAVE suggested admitting feed and seed merchants into the ass'n as a means of increasing membership. Such action requires a change in the constitution and by-laws, and the suggestion was tabled for further consideration.

A REVIEW of crop conditions by individual delegates showed expectations of wheat yields running from ten to twenty bu. per acre. The heaviest yields were indicated for east central portions of the state, lighter yields in the western sections.

Adjourned sine die.

Salina's Pasture Party

Salina grain dealers were hosts to visiting members of the trade at a "Pasture Party," Wednesday afternoon, at Duck Lake, the "Grain Men's Lake," three miles south of Bavaria. Transportation was provided for those who did not have cars of their own.

Visitors were provided with fishing poles and live minnows, and took turns at use of the available boats. Some of them were lucky, or else good fishermen, because they returned to the club house carrying a fish or two, still wet and wriggling, as evidence of being freshly caught.

Late in the afternoon a long table in the club house was laden with an appetizing Dutch lunch of barbecued beef, cheese, pickles, onions and delicacies dear to the heart of the man who likes his beer out of a bottle. The stag lasted until late into the evening.

Salina Notes

TERMINAL market and commission men kept "open house" for all.

Pencils were given out by the Smoot Grain Co.

C. W. Stafford, St. Louis, demonstrated a moisture meter for determining the moisture content of grain.

THE SALINA Board of Trade was a busy place the morning of the first day and between business sessions as country dealers came to get the markets and to visit their friends.



Convincing Proof of the Hot Time Enjoyed by Kansas Dealers Following Annual Convention at Salina.

A DUTCH LUNCH was given friends and customers of Mensendieck Grain Co. at noon on Tuesday. A suite of rooms in the Clayton Hotel, where the tables were laden with good things to eat, stayed full most of the afternoon.

F. S. REXFORD, R. T. Blood and E. M. Van Horn, all of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., registered almost 250 delegates, and sold nearly 350 banquet tickets. The insurance company supplied the attractive convention badges.

"DAVEY" DAVIDSON, with his crooner's voice, and his popular banjo, proved that everyone loves music. Once "Davey" got into a delegate's room, it was awfully hard for him to get away, and for the duration of the convention he had no rest from his banjo.

MRS. E. H. MILLER, popular, red-headed crop reporter for James E. Bennett & Co., brought along a couple of terrapins, picked up during the previous day's crop inspection trip in western Kansas. On the back of one was painted the word "Slow," on the back of the other, "E Z." A rug was the race track. During the early part of the first evening, "E Z" did all the winning; but before the evening was over, "Slow" had come into his own, outdistancing his competitor in all contests.

In Attendance

GEO. STITES, pres. of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, was among the visitors. Another Nebraska man was B. C. Gabill, from Sidney.

ATCHISON, Kans., receivers were represented by C. H. Blanke and H. A. Marteny.

CHICAGO visitors included C. D. Sturtevant of Bartlett-Frazier & Co., and Mrs. E. H. Miller, of James E. Bennett & Co.

DALLAS, Tex., sent Frank White.

FROM EMPORIA, Kan., came Harold P. Trusler, Ted Lord, and Virgil Rice.

ENID, Okla., sent J. Floyd Chance.

FORT WORTH, Tex., representatives were A. Galbraith, S. W. Bell, and Leo Potishman.

HUTCHINSON representatives included W. C. Fuller, Dick Frazee, H. P. Haury, Floyd Hazelton, J. R. Miller, M. T. Moritz, Clyde Truesdale (B. C. Christopher & Co.), and Glen Watkins.

FROM KINGFISHER, Okla., came J. S. Ezell, Geo. Douglas, Mrs. Geo. Douglas, and B. W. Boxmeyer were representatives of the chemical industry, with particular reference to weevil killers.

MACHINERY representatives were R. L. Thomas, E. B. Eckles, and P. H. Pelkey of Fairbanks-Morse & Co.; C. W. Gemlo and Alden Ackels of General Mill Equipment Co.; A. G.

Click, Richardson Scale Co.; and F. J. Murphy, and Bill Lamb.

Oscar Tillery and Mrs. Tillery, from Lubbock, Tex., made new friends at the convention.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., sent Chester L. Weekes, Charles Geiger, and Roscoe Harrington.

TOPEKA residents present included A. Boyce Forbes, F. W. Davidson, T. L. Dawe, L. E. Howard, and L. O. Stratemeyer.

WELLINGTON sent Price Feauquay (Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc.), and W. T. Voils.

THE WICHITA market sent: H. I. Anderson, E. H. Batt, Ed Beyer, O. E. Bedell, A. W. Gill, Ray Green, Jack Harold, John Hayes, Bill Kopp and C. L. Warren (B. C. Christopher & Co.), L. E. McLinden, Paul Morton, L. A. Patterson, L. H. Powell, U. S. Shelton, Sam P. Wallingford, W. W. Wallis, and Archie Woodside.

KANSAS CITY representatives included Chief Inspector Tom Armstrong, Glen Brown, L. J. Byrnes, Frank Bruce, L. W. Carstens, B. C. Christopher, Jr., and Stanley Christopher, Jr. (B. C. Christopher & Co.); O. T. Cook, W. D. Farmer, L. A. Fuller, M. L. Gear, J. B. Gregg; Harry Gamage (Moore-Seaver Grain Co.); Wm. Grogman, Hoot Harding, Roscoe Homan, P. G. Hale, C. T. Irons, Sam Ingman; Gunnard Johnson, and W. M. Redd (Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc.); C. N. Kerschen; Fred L. Klecan (James E. Bennett & Co.); Jack J. Kraettli; Jack Leahy, Ed. Meservey, Jr.; B. J. O'Dowd (Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.); L. E. Preston, Chas. G. Smith, Geo. P. Scoular, L. W. Sanford, R. H. Stutevant, A. D. Thomason, Ed Wood, E. G. Wallingford, Dick Wood and W. B. Young.

COUNTRY SHIPPERS and mill buyers included: Chic Laing and John Machin, Abilene; E. C. Beauchamp, Arlington; J. E. Ogren, Arkansas City; O. E. Rice and W. G. Henrich, Athol; Glen Ricard, Barnes; A. W. Hunt and A. R. Dean, Blue Rapids; M. Chamberlain, Beaverly; Henry Deuver, Bremen; Art McMahon, Belvue; Roy Dockstader, Beloit.

C. C. Smith, Conway Springs; S. W. Smith, Canton; Wallace Siebert, Canada; D. F. Friesen, Cheney; J. F. Moyer and C. M. Cave, Dodge City; E. B. Buell and J. R. Manuel, Delphos; W. W. Ray, Delavan; J. H. Voss, Downs; Joe and Henry Janousek, Ellsworth; C. F. Friesen, Finley; A. C. Akerson, Galva; L. A. Adler, Goddard; Vernon Griffiths, Hartford; C. A. Kalbfleisch, Harlan; Emil Rauckman, Halstead; Bob Clark, Herrington; Exil immerman, Hoxie; Heiko Bunker, Headville; Sherman Andrea, Holyrood; Clyde Easter, Hope; Paul Ludicke, Home; C. A. Fleming, Hillsboro; L. W. Drake, Humboldt.

A. B. Magnuson, Kipp; C. M. Alspach, Kirwin; Ralph Riech, Long Island; E. G. Workentin, and G. F. Friesen, Lehigh; R. W. Wilcox, Lincoln; Geo. and Emil Teichgraber, and Pete Johnson, Marquette; H. H. Stoneback, Morganville; Carl E. Andrews, Marysville; Geo. Brown, Minneapolis; J. F. McElvain, H. E. Rice, and C. E. Gustafson, McPherson.

A. H. Sidebottom, Norton; Wm. Rueschoff, Park; Newt A. Gray, Russell; B. R. Clark, Solomon; Ben L. Yohe, Shady Bend; T. J. Byrnes, St. Mary's; Homer Crosby, St. Francis; C. W. Samuelson, Sand Springs; D. S. Rhode, Tampa; Pete Dreiling, Victoria; A. V. Wilcox, Vesper; H. P. Tripp, Waldo; John O. Ross, Wamego; and I. L. Harvey, Wells.

Supply Trade

Buffalo, N. Y.—A new factory building is under construction for the Schutte Pulverizer Corp. at 27 Clyde St.

Saginaw, Mich.—Mrs. A. T. Ferrell, wife of the prominent grain and seed cleaner manufacturer, died May 11.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Nick Carter has been appointed agent in this territory for the Oliver Mfg. Co. and the Richmond Mfg. Co.

Wichita, Kan.—P. H. Pelkey has retired from the sales staff of Fairbanks-Morse & Co., effective June 1, having reached the venerable age of 65, and having served the company for 24 years.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Ross Irwin, vice-president and manager of the Cleland Mfg. Co., died suddenly May 6. Mr. Irwin had been connected with the company for over 20 years. He will be succeeded by his brother, Earl Irwin.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Weaver Sales Corp. has recently been organized and will handle a general line of grain elevator, feed and flour mill machinery. The company will represent, among others, the Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Corp. and the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—H. H. Van Ornum, one of the outstanding authorities on grain elevator electrification, and for many years connected with the local office of the General Electric Co., has become associated with the Hart-Carter Co. as a sales executive. Mr. Van Ornum has been succeeded by C. A. Poppino.

Chicago, Ill.—Cyrus H. McCormick, retired chairman of the board of directors of the International Harvester Co., died June 2 following a heart attack. Mr. McCormick was a principal factor in the formation of the Harvester Co. in 1902 and its president from that time until 1918 when he became chairman of the board, which office he held until his retirement in September, 1935.

"Lower prices at harvest time seem probable," says the monthly forecast of the Kansas State College of Agriculture, with regard to wheat. As to corn the Extension Service says, "If government loans on corn are not continued after July 1 some liquidation may result."

A Half Century of Service

To have completed 50 years of service with one employer is so unusual that Pres. W. J. Ehram gave a party May 1 to celebrate Henry Schwendener's 50th milestone with the J. B. Ehram & Sons Mfg. Co., of Enterprise, Kan. Mr. Schwendener started working for the company when a boy of sixteen, soon after his immigration from Switzerland, and after his fifty years of service has not yet mentioned retiring; he is in fact, still very active and one of the best machinists employed by the company.

Mr. Schwendener was presented a loving cup in recognition of his long service. The party was attended by all the employees and their families.

He, however, is not alone in having a long service record. There are five men employed by the company whose aggregate services total two-hundred thirty-two man-years, and the average years of service for all the employees, including them all from Mr. Schwendener to the last apprentice boy, is sixteen years and eight months. His closest rivals are Messrs. Ed Benham, 48 yrs.; Fred Waterstradt, 41 yrs.; Ernest Seidler, 49 yrs.; George Janes, 44 yrs.; Robert Schwendener, 40 yrs.; and Harry Ronstrom, 36 yrs.



Standing, from left to right: Oscar Linn, retired; Geo. Jones, Machinist, 46 years; A. W. Ehram, retired; E. H. Kuster, Sec'y; Lee Richards, Foundry Foreman, 35 years; Howard Benham, Machinist, 35 years; Fred Waterstradt, Blacksmith, 44 years; Ernest Krehbiel, retired.
Seated: T. H. Heath, Vice Pres.; Ed. Benham, Machinist, 48 years; H. Schwendener, Machinist and Roll Corrugator, 50 years; W. J. Ehram, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

Commodity Exchange Act

• The commodity Exchange Act passed by the Senate May 29 and by the House June 3 and sent to the President for approval, contains the following salient provisions:

Commodities Specified.

The word "commodity" shall mean wheat, cotton, rice, corn, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, grain sorghums, mill feeds, butter, eggs and Irish potatoes.

Co-operative Ass'n Defined.

The words "co-operative ass'n of producers" shall mean any co-operative ass'n, corporate or otherwise, not less than 75 per cent in good faith owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by producers of agricultural products and otherwise complying with an Act of Congress of February 18, 1922 (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 7, secs. 291 and 292), as now or hereafter amended, including any organization acting for a group of such ass'ns and owned or controlled by such ass'ns, provided that business done for or with the United States of America, or any agency thereof, shall not be considered either member or nonmember business in determining the compliance of any such ass'n with said Act of Congress.

Commission May Limit Individual Open Interest

SEC. 5. The Grain Futures Act is amended by adding after section 4:

SEC. 4a. The Commodity Exchange Commission shall, from time to time, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, by order, proclaim and fix such limits on the amount of trading under contracts of sale of such commodity for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any contract market which may be done by any person as the commission finds is necessary to diminish, eliminate, or prevent such burden.

(2) The Commission shall, in such order, fix a time not to exceed ten days after the order's promulgation; after which, and until such order is suspended, modified, or revoked, it shall be unlawful for any person—

(A) directly or indirectly to buy or sell, or agree to buy or sell, under contracts of sale of such commodity for future delivery on or subject to the rules of the contract market or markets to which the order applies, any amount of such commodity during any one business day in excess of any trading limit fixed for one business day.

(B) to buy or sell, any amount of such commodity that shall result in giving such person a net long or net short position at any one time in or with respect to any such commodity in excess of any trading limit fixed by the Commission.

(3) No order issued under paragraph (1) of this section shall apply to transactions which are shown to be bona fide hedging transactions. There shall be included in the amount of any commodity which may be hedged by any person—

Grower May Hedge Expected Crops.

(A) the amount of such commodity such person is raising, or in good faith intends or expects to raise, within the next twelve months, on land (in the United States or its Territories) which such person owns or leases;

(B) an amount of such commodity the sale of which for future delivery would be a reasonable hedge against the products or byproducts of such commodity owned or purchased by such person, or the purchase of which for future delivery would be a reasonable hedge against the sale of any product or byproduct of such commodity by such person.

(4) This section shall apply to a person that is registered as a futures commission merchant or as floor broker under authority of this Act only to the extent that transactions made by such person are made on behalf of or for the account or benefit of such person. This section shall not apply to transactions made by, or on behalf of, or at the direction of, the United States, or a duly authorized agency thereof.

Puts and Calls Prohibited.

SEC. 4c. It shall be unlawful for any person to offer to enter into, enter into, or confirm the execution of, any transaction involving any commodity, which is or may be used for (1) hedging any transaction in interstate commerce in such commodity or the products or byproducts thereof, or (2) determining the price basis of any such transaction in interstate commerce in such commodity, or (3) delivering any such commodity sold, shipped, or received in interstate commerce for the fulfillment thereof—

(A) if such transaction is, is of the character of, or is commonly known to the trade as, a "wash sale," "cross trade," or "accommodation trade," or is a fictitious sale;

(B) if such transaction is, is of the character of, or is commonly known to the trade as, a "privilege," "indemnity," "bid," "offer," "put," "call," "advance guaranty," or "decline guaranty," or

(C) if such transaction is used to cause any price to be reported, registered, or recorded which is not a true and bona fide price.

Nothing in this section or section 4b shall be construed to impair any state law applicable to any transaction enumerated or described in such sections.

Commission Merchants and Floor Brokers Must Register.

SEC. 4d. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage as futures commission merchant in soliciting orders or accepting orders for the purchase or sale of any commodity for future delivery, or involving any contracts of sale of any commodity for future delivery, on or subject to the rules of any contract market unless—

(1) such person shall have registered, under this Act, with the Sec'y of Agriculture as such futures commission merchant.

Segregation of Customer's Margin.

(2) such person shall, whether a member or nonmember of a contract market, treat and deal with all money, securities, and property received by such person to margin, guarantee, or secure the trades or contracts of any customer of such person, or accruing to such customer as the result of such trades or contracts, as belong to such customer. Such money, securities, and property shall be separately accounted for and shall not be commingled with the funds of such commission merchant or be used to margin or guarantee the trades or contracts, or to secure or extend the credit, of any customer or person other than the one for whom the same are held.

SEC. 4e. It shall be unlawful for any person to act as floor broker in executing any orders for the purchase or sale of any commodity for future delivery, or involving any contracts of sale of any commodity for future delivery, on or subject to the rules of any contract market unless such person shall have registered, under this Act, with the Sec'y of Agriculture as such floor broker.

Espionage Facilitated.

SEC. 4f. (1) Any person desiring to register as futures commission merchant or as floor broker shall give such information and facts as the Sec'y of Agriculture may deem necessary concerning the business in which the applicant is or will be engaged, including, in the case of applications of futures commission merchants, the names and addresses of the managers of all branch offices and of all correspondents and agents engaged in soliciting or accepting on behalf of such applicant any orders for the purchase or sale of any commodity for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any board of trade, and including also the names of its officers and partners, if a partnership, and of its officers, directors, and stockholders, as the Sec'y of Agriculture may direct, if a corporation. Such person, when registered hereunder, shall likewise continue to report and furnish to the Sec'y of Agriculture the above-mentioned information and such other information pertaining to his business as the Sec'y of Agriculture may require. All registrations shall expire on the 31st day of December of the year for which issued and shall be renewed upon application therefor unless the registration has been suspended (and the period of such suspension has not expired) or revoked after notice and hearing as prescribed in section 4g of this Act.

Suspension for Failure to Comply.

SEC. 4g. If any person registered hereunder as futures commission merchant or floor broker shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, or any of the rules or regulations of the Sec'y of Agriculture, or shall fail or refuse to make any report required by the Sec'y of Agriculture regarding the transactions of such person, or the transactions of the customers thereof, in commodities for future delivery on any board of trade in the United States or elsewhere, or shall fail or refuse to keep the books and records pertaining to such transactions in the form and manner required by the Sec'y of Agriculture, or shall fail or refuse to keep such books and records open to inspection by any representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture or the U. S. Department of Justice, the registration of such person may be suspended or revoked after notice and hearing in accordance with the procedure and subject to the judicial review provided in paragraph (b) of section 6 of this Act.

Reporting Transactions to Government.

SEC. 4i. It shall be unlawful for any person to make any contract for the purchase or sale of any commodity for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any contract market unless such person shall report or cause to be reported to the properly designated officer in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture (1) whenever such person shall directly or indirectly make such contracts with

respect to any commodity, or any future of such commodity, during any one day in an amount equal to or in excess of such amount as shall be fixed from time to time by the Sec'y of Agriculture; and (2) whenever such person shall directly or indirectly have or obtain a long or short position in any commodity or in any future of such commodity, equal to or in excess of such amount as shall be fixed from time to time by the Sec'y of Agriculture. Such person shall also keep books and records of transactions coming within the provisions of (1) and (2) hereof, which books and records shall show complete details concerning all such transactions, including the names and addresses of all persons having any interest therein, and shall be open at all times to inspection by any representative of the United States Department of Agriculture or the United States Department of Justice.

SEC. 5a. Each contract market shall—

"(1) promptly furnish the Sec'y of Agriculture copies of all by-laws, rules, regulations, and resolutions made or issued by it or by the governing board thereof or any committee, and of all changes and proposed (22) changes therein;

"(2) allow inspection at all times by any authorized representative of the United States Department of Agriculture or United States Department of Justice of the books, records, and all minutes and journals of proceedings of such contract market, its governing board and all committees, and of all subsidiaries and affiliates of such contract market, which books, records, minutes, and journals of proceedings shall be kept for a period of three years from the date thereof, or for a longer period if the Secretary of Agriculture shall so direct;

"(3) require the operators of warehouses in which or out of which any commodity is deliverable on any contract for future delivery made on or subject to the rules of such contract market, to make such reports, keep such records, and permit such warehouse visitation as the Sec'y of Agriculture may prescribe. Such books and records shall be required to be kept for a period of three years from the date thereof, or for a longer period if the Sec'y of Agriculture shall so direct, and such books, records, and warehouses shall be open at all times to inspection by any representative of the United States Department of Agriculture or United States Department of Justice;

Delivery After Trading Has Ceased.

(4) when so directed by order of the Secretary of Agriculture, provide for a period, after trading in contracts of sale of any commodity for future delivery in a delivery month has ceased, during which contracts of sale of such commodity for future delivery in such month may be satisfied by the delivery of the actual cash commodity. Whenever, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, the Sec'y of Agriculture finds that provision for such a period of delivery for any one or more commodities or markets would prevent or tend to prevent "squeezes" and market congestion endangering price stability, he shall, by order, require such period of delivery (which shall be not less than three nor more than ten business days) applicable to such commodities and markets as he finds will prevent or tend to prevent such "squeezes" and market congestion (24); Provided, however, That such order shall not apply to then existing contracts;

U. S. Warehouse Receipts Made Deliverable.

Require that receipts issued under the United States Warehouse Act (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 7, secs. 241-273) shall be accepted in satisfaction of any futures contract, made on or subject to the rules of such contract market, without discrimination and notwithstanding that the warehouseman issuing such receipts is not also licensed as a warehouseman under the laws of any State or enjoys other or different privileges than under State law; Provided, however, That such receipts shall be for the kind, quality, and quantity of commodity specified in such contract and that the warehouse in which the commodity is stored meets such reasonable requirements as may be imposed by such contract market on other warehouses as to location, accessibility, and suitability for warehousing and delivery purposes.

Admission of Co-operatives to Membership.

SEC. 9. The Grain Futures Act is amended by adding after section 6:

SEC. 6a. (1) No board of trade which has been designated as a "contract market" shall exclude from membership in, and all privileges on, such board of trade, any ass'n or corporation engaged in cash commodity business having adequate financial responsibility which is organized under the co-operative laws of any State, or which has been recognized as a co-operative ass'n of producers by the United States Government or by any agency thereof, if such association or corporation complies and agrees to comply with such terms and conditions as are or may be imposed lawfully upon other members of such board, and as are or may be imposed lawfully upon a co-operative ass'n of producers engaged in cash commodity business, unless such board of trade is authorized by the commission to exclude such association or corporation from membership and privileges after hearing held upon at least three

The Farm Relief Problem

By S. W. WILDER of Cedar Rapids, Ia., Pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

days' notice subsequent to the filing of complaint by the board of trade.

Provided, however, That if any such ass'n or corporation shall fail to meet its obligations with any established clearing house or clearing agency of any contract market, such ass'n or corporation shall be ipso facto debarred from further trading on such contract market, except such trading as may be necessary to close open trades and to discharge existing contracts in accordance with the rules of such contract market applicable in such cases. Such commission may prescribe that such ass'n or corporation shall have and retain membership and privileges, with or without imposing conditions, or it may permit such board of trade immediately to bar such ass'n or corporation from membership and privileges. Any order of said commission entered hereunder shall be reviewable by the circuit court of appeals for the circuit in which such ass'n or corporation, or such board of trade, has its principal place of business, on written petition either of such association or corporation, or of such board of trade, under the procedure provided in paragraph (a) of section 6 of this Act, but such order shall not be stayed by the court pending review.

Exchanges Not to Forbid Patronage Dividends.

No rule of any board of trade designated as a contract market shall forbid or be construed to forbid the payment of compensation on a commodity-unit basis, or otherwise, by any federated co-operative ass'n to its regional member-ass'ns for services rendered or to be rendered in connection with any organization work, educational activity, or procurement of patronage, provided no part of any such compensation is returned to patrons (whether members or non-members) of such co-operative ass'n, or of its regional or local member-ass'ns, otherwise than as a dividend on capital stock or as a patronage dividend out of the net earnings or surplus of such federated co-operative ass'n.

Effective Dates

SEC. 13. All provisions of this Act authorizing the registration of futures commission merchants and floor brokers, the fixing of fees and charges therefor, the promulgation of rules, regulations, and orders, and the holding of hearings precedent to the promulgation of rules, regulations, and orders shall be effective immediately. All other provisions of this Act shall take effect ninety days after the enactment of this Act.

Commission merchants and floor brokers are subject to suspension for violation of the Act or regulations, for refusing to make reports or to keep prescribed records.

Penalty on Board of Trade officials or employees for violation of the Act or regulations is \$500 to \$10,000 fine or up to a year imprisonment.

The Sec'y of Agriculture is authorized to set fees for registration, but not to exceed \$10.

Impressions of Washington

[Concluded from page 449.]

democrats. Either party will commit itself to a farm program.

The grain trade was a factor in the defeat of Hoover in 1932, largely because of his Farm Board. Yet, since Jan. 1 of this year, Washington has harbored a Surplus Commodity Corporation which has been buying surpluses of onions, potatoes, butter and other commodities to support the market. This corporation has been using an improved method. It does not store the surplus, it gives it to relief agencies. The obvious purpose of the organization is to supply relief needs, but the buying always is done when the market is most in need of support. Such buying in wheat will likely be done when a surplus again becomes available.

This program might be varied should the republicans come into office. But republican politicians have already expressed themselves as in favor of the use of federal funds to help agriculture. Certainly it is true that the grain trade and agriculture is not thru with federal legislation. We must stay on the job to protect our interests.

The Farm Relief Problem

[Continued from Col. 3]

ment not only of the grain trade, but of agriculture in general, have been tacked on to bills where least expected, and but for the constant watchfulness of the Ass'n's com'ites would have become laws long since.

Our facilities for assembling, preserving and distributing grain have never failed in efficiently and economically functioning, in years of abundance as well as in years of scarcity. Even during the World War when production was abnormal and transportation facilities were taxed to their capacity, the country grain dealers functioned one hundred per cent.

There is a relationship between production and distribution which unites agriculture and the grain trade by ties so close that one cannot be harmed without injury to the other, and neither can be successful without the other.

It is therefore an obligation upon the grain trade to lend every assistance in our effort to bring about an equitable adjustment and see that the New Deal laws and regulations are not only fair to the grain trade, but to agriculture as well.

We have not asked for help or assistance of any kind, governmental or otherwise; on the contrary, we have been compelled to defend ourselves and our business to prevent government interference and regulations from stifling our industry.

At a time when there was the greatest stress and strain on agriculture, and sane, sound common sense should have prevailed, a new era was inaugurated without debate, without authority, without system, without study, all with a sublime folly and recklessness characteristic of the doctrine.

With an ever increasing demand for legislation to correct this, that, and the other thing, legislators responding to these demands have proceeded to enact laws, and under continued pressure, created new bureaus, which created more laws to be enacted, that required more bureaus to supervise, and so on and so on, seemingly under the hallucination that government and legislation cannot only correct all economic ills, but can neutralize the law of supply and demand, and equally easily, equalize production and distribution with consumption.

The experimenters were going to change the whole economic order and for several years past our country has been conducting costly experiments in the fond hope of stumbling on a solution of the perplexing farm problem.

There are two widely separated schools of thought on the subject of farm relief. One is based on acreage restriction and controlled production backed by benefit payments for not producing. The theory is that the resulting scarcity will raise farm commodity prices to a basis of proper parity with manufactured articles and with what the farmer has to buy. In my opinion there can be but one outcome to this plan and that is; first, government control; then, government ownership; and finally complete regimentation of all agriculture. The plan is dangerous, a temporary makeshift, and it is perfectly apparent that no edict of Congress can cure the situation, and that its solution must come along economic lines and under proven economic law.

The other school believes in unrestricted natural production of all grain and farm commodities; that over production in any one grain will cure itself more cheaply, naturally and thoroughly than any government edict, supervision or interference; that the cost of governmental machinery to control so huge a proposition is a case where, the cure is worse than the disease; that instead of stressing the problem on the production end, that concerted effort should be made to enlarge consumption and to restore lost foreign markets so as to absorb a large production

at an equitable price basis for producer and consumer alike.

Strange as it may seem, an examination of the records of the Department of Agriculture discloses without exception, that years of scarcity have not been years of high prices, and that the years of large farm production have been the years of record farm income.

Farmer at Disadvantage in Purchasing Power.—The farmers' return from agricultural products is out of all proportion to the return to other groups of producers of manufactured articles or to what he pays for the goods he is obliged to buy. Agriculture is on an unprofitable basis with industry, altho it is our most essential industry and food our most vital force.

Tariff enters into this, protecting industry, but not the farmer. The vast influx of foreign grown wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soy bean products, the importation of foreign manufactured pork products, of cattle, both on the hoof and by carcass, has displaced in our United States' markets in the past few years a vast amount of agricultural products that our farmers should have produced.

Our high tariff structure has stopped the influx of goods in exchange for outgo. In other words, international trade is a two-way street. To sell raw or finished products abroad one must buy articles from abroad. Despite our high tariff structures, foreign grain has flowed into the United States over the tariff wall. One reason is that at present industry produces goods at a high level of cost, 123 per cent of pre-war, labor maintains a wage scale 190 per cent of pre-war, while the farmer receives an exchange ratio of only 80 per cent of pre-war prices on his products.

There is no sound reason for believing that the Germans prefer to consume their own wheat at a terribly high price, when they can buy United States wheat for much lower prices. But the Germans in turn want to sell to us, in payment for wheat, those goods which (let us assume) they can produce more economically than we can produce them. The United Kingdom is a great market for United States agricultural products, but only if they can themselves export some product in exchange. No more foolish idea ever existed among nations than the United States fallacy that we can forever sell everything to the rest of the world and receive only gold from them in return.

The Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n recognizes the obligation resting upon it and has honestly and vigorously given voice to the sentiment of the entire grain trade on national affairs.

Ever since the co-operative theory was written into the Hooverized farm relief measure, we have had to contest elements of misrepresentation, class prejudice and special privilege by law to certain groups which the law denies to others.

Our Legislative Com'ite has found it necessary at each session of Congress to go to Washington to oppose uneconomic legislation. From the time of the creation of the Federal Farm Board, the setting up of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, and the bringing into existence of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, it has been necessary to combat almost continuously, unjust and unreasonable legislative proposals, as well as legislation intended to legalize acts by a governmental co-operative which was denied the rest of the trade.

Amendments providing special privileges for the benefit of the few and to the detri-

[Concluded in Column 1]

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Osceola, Ark.—The soybean and cottonseed crushing plant of the Osceola Cotton Oil Co. here has been bot by the Ralston-Purina Co. R. V. Madden will continue as manager.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—M. S. Johnstone, of the Co-op. Mfg. Co., was recently elected to membership in the San Francisco Grain Trade Ass'n.

Ducor, Cal.—Charles Cummings, of Porterville, Cal., has purchased the grain warehouse here formerly owned by the Ducor Warehouse Co.

San Francisco, Cal.—Thomas Stevenson, identified with the local grain trade for some time, having been associated with E. L. Eyre & Co. and also in business for himself under the name of Stevenson & Co., is again in business on his own account, two sons being associated with him.

CANADA

Richlea, Sask.—The Richlea Milling Co., Ltd., contemplates the erection of a 75-barrel flour mill here this summer; construction to start this month.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Harry White, superintendent of Saskatchewan Elvtr. No. 6, this city, died at a local hospital, May 18, at the age of 54 years. He had been employed at the elevator for about 26 years, joining the staff a few years after the elevator was erected by the Port Arthur Elvtr. Co. He was made superintendent about 10 years ago.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board has appointed Carl I. Hall, of the Western Grain Co., Ltd., of this city, superintendent of country purchases and shipments, succeeding Dan A. Kane, who returns to his former position as manager of the Manitoba Pool Elvtr., Ltd. Mr. Kane was "borrowed" last autumn by the board and is now being released at the request of the pool elevator management.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—V. C. Webb, who has been connected with the country grain business in western Kansas for a number of years, has become associated with the Summit Grain Co. here.

ILLINOIS

Elliott, Ill.—Installation of a 20-ton scale is contemplated by the Farmers Grain Co.

Deland, Ill.—An up-to-date truck lift has been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Seymour, Ill.—A new truck dump is among improvements planned by the Farmers Grain Co. at its elevator.

Oakland, Ill.—An effort is being made to reorganize the Oakland Co-op. Co. and raise funds to satisfy creditors.

Adair, Ill.—A hammer mill and a feed mixer have been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. & Produce Co.

Farmers City, Ill.—The driveway of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator has been repaired and a new truck dump installed.

Sparta, Ill.—The Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n will hold its 51st annual meeting in this city on June 23, at the Sparta Country Club.

Alvin, Ill.—Geo. L. Merrit is having a type B McMillin Truck Dump installed in his large concrete elevator accommodating three dumps.

Armington, Ill.—The Hittle Grain Co. has installed new scales at its office.

Warsaw, Ill.—The Terminal Grain Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has bot the Farmers Elvtr. here and a dock for the shipping of grain by barge is being constructed.

Prairie du Rocher, Ill.—Work is progressing on the organization of a farmers elevator company here, and it is believed an elevator may be operated this season.

Emden, Ill.—Two men, one a WPA worker and the other a railroad section hand, were arrested 20 days after a theft at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office here and put in jail.

Lanark, Ill.—An arrangement has been made between the Lanark Farmers Elvtr. Co. and the farmers who raise sheep by which the elevator company will handle their pooled wool for the farmers.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The Toberman Hay & Grain Co.'s plant burned during the night of May 30; loss, \$25,000; partly insured. Several trucks belonging to the company also were destroyed.

Aroma Park, Ill.—The Kankakee Farmers Union has razed the old farmers elevator owned by it, as its days of usefulness were past. The C. L. Carter Grain Co. had rented it for several years past.

Ludlow, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has taken down an old building that has been used for various purposes thru many years, recently used for storing grain, feed and supplies handled by the company.

Monticello, Ill.—Elevators of the Monticello Grain Co. at Murphyroad (Monticello p. o.) and at Amenla (Moultrie p. o.) have been improved by repairs to the driveways and by installation of truck scales.

Homer, Ill.—The office and scale house of the Johnston Elvtr. is being thoroughly remodeled and moved south to front on Coffeen St. The old 10-ton scale is being removed and a 20-ton scale is replacing it.

Union Hill, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has made a number of improvements at its plant, including installation of a new truck hoist. Manager Charles Cook has had charge of the elevator for 14 years.

Purdueville (Paxton p. o.), Ill.—John Carson, who operated for many years here as the Carson Grain Co., died on May 21, at his home here, at the age of 73 years. He had been ill several months of complications.

Dillsburg, Ill.—The Clint Crane elevator burned at about 5 a. m., May 16; loss on building \$7,000, insurance \$5,000. Only a few hundred bus. of beans was stored in the elevator, but about 5,000 bus. of oats in a nearby tank was almost totally destroyed. The elevator will be rebuilt at once.

Piper City, Ill.—The local elevator and buildings owned by the Farmers Grain Co., of La-Hogue, have been leased by B. W. Cunningham, of the B. W. Cunningham Grain Co. The Farmers Co. purchased the structures last December at the J. K. Montelius sale. A number of improvements are planned.

Rardin, Ill.—W. F. Foley received an eye injury recently, while working in his elevator. He went to the engine room where some hot oil flew off a wheel, part of it striking him in the face and one eye. He was taken to Chicago for X-ray examinations and treatments, and it was feared he might have to have an operation.

Galva, Ill.—The elevator being razed here is an old one that has not been in use for several years. It was one of the first elevators in Galva, being erected about 65 years ago. It was operated by various companies (some now out of business) at different times, the last owner being Henry F. Turner, who is having it razed.—Galva Co-op. Grain Co.

Galva, Ill.—The old Rock Island Elvtr. building here, which has been closed for some time, is being razed in rather a unique manner. The large building is being sawed into halves, and then each half will be pulled over. It is believed that this method will take much less time than the usual way. Elmer Buffum while at work on the building fell ten feet into a pit, on May 18, fracturing several bones in his heels as they struck the concrete flooring.

Grayville, Ill.—The former Bowman elevator properties here have been purchased by E. H. Morris. The elevator has been closed since last fall. Included in the sale is the elevator, flour mill, two warehouses and several lots. Extensive improvements, including erection of a new office building, and installation of a large truck scale and an electric dump hoist, will be started at once. Mr. Morris already owns elevators at Calvin, Crossville, Maunee and Mt. Vernon, Ind. His business in Grayville will be operated by his son, Robert Morris.—W.B.C.

Henkel (r. d. from Mendota), Ill.—Very little damage was done to the Henkel Grain Co.'s elevator here, managed by Clarence Gilman, by fire caused by a slight explosion in the pit, on May 19, shortly after noon. An employee had gone to the pit to remove some water that had settled there, and it being a little dark, he struck a match. Instantly there was an explosion, but the attendant blaze was put out before the arrival of the fire department. It was thought that the explosion may have been caused by gasoline leaking from a service pipe.

Peru, Ill.—Construction of a 75,000-bu. elevator will be started here some time this month by the Farmers National Warehouse Corp., the house to be equipped to handle grain both by river and railroad. A city ordinance recently passed gives the Farmers Corp. a 30-year lease on the elevator site at \$1 per year. Under the terms of the ordinance, the elevator must be operated at all times provided elevators within 20 miles of Peru are operating, failure to do so meaning forfeiture of the right to the property and removal of the elevator. Two months will be required to complete the structure.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$4,500, an increase of \$850 over the last previous sale.

A 150-h.p. diesel engine has been installed at the plant of H. C. Knoke & Co., cereal manufacturers, on West Roosevelt Road.

Lewis T. Sayre, who was operated on for gall stones in the Presbyterian Hospital June 5, is improving daily and expects to be out shortly.

M. C. Townsend, for 12 years handling cash grain for Carhart, Code, Harwood Co., who have discontinued business, has gone with McKenna & Strasser.

Offices have been opened here by P. H. King, who is soliciting consignments and futures transactions on his own account. For 23 years Mr. King was associated with the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. in the cash grain department.

Equipment will be installed at Spencer Kellogg & Co.'s soybean plant here this summer to increase production from 1,500,000 bus. per year to 3,000,000 bus. The new elevator of the company (described in the Journals previously), under construction by the James Stewart Corp., to be used for soybeans exclusively, will be completed by the middle of July.

Robert P. Boylan, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, will become a partner of the brokerage firm of Clement, Curtis & Co. about Sept. 1, and will become the New York Stock Exchange representative of that firm. Mr. Boylan's term as head of the local board of trade expires next January. He will retain his membership in the Chicago board.

New members of the Board of Trade are as follows: O. L. G. Elder, Lloyd J. Moore, William J. Crowe, Louis A. Hebert, Vernon C. Walston, John McLean, Robert E. Campbell. Memberships transferred: Thomas J. Kilroy, Estate of H. M. S. Montgomery; Mortimer W. Loewi, Sidney T. Smith, Estate of Arthur H. Lamborn, James Eblen, Morton Mannheimer, James C. Wilding. Retired from partnership: James L. Leahy, with David A. Noyes & Co. Re-instated from sentence of suspension: Fred R. Martin and Walter F. Burgess.

INDIANA

Fulton, Ind.—The office of the Mayer Grain Co. is being remodeled and improved.

Mexico, Ind.—A one-story building, 28x30, has been added to the old office building of the Mexico Elvtr. Co.

Chalmers, Ind.—Ed Shortz, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for many years, has been succeeded by Marvene North.

Marion, Ind.—Hoosier Soybean Mills, Inc.; capital stock, 1,000 shares at \$100 each; incorporators: John H., Jr., J. B. and W. D. Caldwell.

Knox, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has gone into voluntary bankruptcy, with assets listed at \$7,756 and liabilities of \$16,009.

Talbot, Ind.—Farmers Grain Co. will install at its plant a type B McMillin Dump for four doors where previous attempts have been made to care for trucks.

Centerton, Ind.—Earl Voshell has sold his elevator here to the Martinsville Milling Co., of Martinsville, Ind., which will use it in connection with its milling business.

Pinola (LaPorte p. o.), Ind.—The Pinola Farmers Elvtr. Co. has added a 1½-ton truck to its equipment. A 15-ton scale was installed by the company several months ago.—L.

Windfall, Ind.—John Pugh, manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator, has been succeeded by Glen Allen, of Lincoln, the former having gone into the lumber business for himself.

Delphi, Ind.—T. J. Ryan, 78 years of age, died suddenly at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Grimm, on May 31. He had been in the elevator and grain business here and at Burrows fifty years.

Glenwood, Ind.—Leonard F. Cherry, who for nine years has been in charge of the Independent Grain Producers, Inc., at Fountaintown, has leased the Glenwood Grain Co.'s elevator and has taken over the business.

Lapel, Ind.—Frank E. Woodward, 81 years old, a lifelong resident of Lapel and a retired grain and lumber merchant, died May 21. Many years ago he operated an elevator at this point, under the name of Woodward Bros.

Eaton, Ind.—Edward S. Elliott, who had lived here for 22 years, and was manager of the Goodrich Bros. elevator, died at his home, on May 23, at the age of 61 years. He had suffered from angina pectoris for some time.

Schneider, Ind.—Fry & Montgomery are improving their elevator by installing a type B McMillin Dump to care for two large dumps, also removing an old engine room to allow space to build a large feed and seed department.

Kewanna, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co. has built a large grain drier at the south side of its local plant in which grain used in manufacturing feeds of all kinds will be given treatment. The entire plant is to be painted with aluminum paint.

Alexandria, Ind.—The Charles F. Naber Mill & Elvtr. was entered by thieves during the night of May 29, who got away with a small amount of money and notes and other papers of no value to them. Entrance was gained by prying open the front door.

Cynthiana, Ind.—W. F. Wilson, who has been manager of the Ziliak-Shafer Milling Co.'s elevator for 27 years, retired June 1. He recently celebrated his 80th birthday anniversary. The management will be taken over by a son, Robert, who has been assistant manager for the last eight years.

Rushville, Ind.—Harold Reeves has purchased an interest in Ralph E. Nipp's mill and a partnership has been formed, the new firm to be known as the Reeves-Nipp Milling Co. New equipment has been installed and the firm is now equipped to manufacture and mix all kinds of feeds for poultry, hogs and cattle, manufacture cornmeal and do custom grinding. A flour mill is being installed, and in addition to making flour, the firm will also manufacture a prepared buckwheat and pancake flour.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The annual scholarship to an Indiana college offered by the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. was awarded to William Welch, 17-year-old senior at Logansport High School, at a luncheon in the Hotel Lincoln, May 23. The winner was selected from 11 high school seniors, winners of district contests held thruout the state. The scholarship is worth \$500 and is deposited with the university to be drawn in monthly installments. Young Welch plans to attend DePauw University at Greencastle, taking a course in business administration, as required by the scholarship award. The boys were the guests of the insurance company for two days, being entertained at luncheon, dinner and trips to interesting points in the city. George W. Greer, of Vincennes, was chosen as alternate and will be awarded the scholarship in case young Welch is unable to go to college thru any unforeseen event.

IOWA

Fontanelle, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co., recently installed a new feed mixer.

Sibley, Ia.—The Willey & Greig elevator here has been covered with galvanized iron.

George, Ia.—A feed mixer having a capacity of one ton has been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Klemme, Ia.—A half-ton batch mixer was recently added to the equipment of the Klemme Co-op. Co.'s elevator.

Stanwood, Ia.—The Stanwood Feed & Grain Co. has added a one-ton mixer to the feed department of its elevator.

Albert City, Ia.—A one-ton feed mixer was added to the equipment of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator recently.

Buckingham, Ia.—The Buckingham Grain Co. recently installed a new 20-ton scale with a 10x20 foot platform at its elevator.

Ashton, Ia.—The elevator equipment of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been improved by the addition of a one-ton feed mixer.

Battle Creek, Ia.—O. O. Spotts, who for 25 years has operated an elevator, feed and hardware business here, died May 23, at the age of 64 years.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—A new large size Carter Mayhew Cleaner was installed at the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator at this station by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Ottosen, Ia.—A mixed feed department has been added to the Farmers Co-op. Co., whose two elevators here burned last month, as recently added to the elevator business of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Society and a half-ton mixer installed.

Lewis, Ia.—The 25,000-bu. elevator on the farm of Harry Hopley, near here, is being enlarged. The structure will be made higher and a cupola added.

Livermore, Ia.—A. C. Bennett, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point for the past nine years, has resigned and plans to move to Cedar Rapids.

Ware, Ia.—New conveyor equipment and other mechanical equipment is being installed at the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Joseph Auracher, retired grain dealer and prominent in business and political affairs of this city, died May 29, at his home here, at the age of 74 years.

Sloan, Ia.—The Farmers Cereal Co. is equipping its house with a modern high speed receiving leg. The Winter direct-connected geared head drive, 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor, roller bearing boot and DP cups are being supplied by R. R. Howell & Co.

Nevada, Ia.—Employees of the Clark Brown Grain Co. at this point, Fernald, Bondurant, Valeria, Mingo, Minburn, Rippey, Paton, Lena and Angus enjoyed a get-together picnic on May 24 at the Ledges State Park near Boone, 46 being present.

ported in the Journals last number, is erecting a new, up-to-date plant, having a capacity of 45,000 bus., to be ready to receive grain about the middle of July.

Des Moines, Ia.—The local soybean plant of Spencer Kellogg & Co. will be rebuilt and enlarged this summer and up-to-date equipment installed. Production will be increased from 200,000 to 1,500,000 bus. a year. Work will be started this month and completed by September.

Jordan, Ia.—A trucker who called himself Oran Brink, of Savannah, Mo., called at A. Sterner & Co.'s elevator here a few weeks ago and bot a load of corn, offering to pay for it by check. Mr. Sterner objecting to this, the trucker got a man on the long-distance phone whom he said was the president of the Savannah bank, and after talking to him, Mr. Sterner cashed the trucker's check, which later was returned to him marked "No account." The telephone call was later traced to Kansas City, and warrants were sworn out for the arrest of the two frauds.

KANSAS

Downs, Kan.—Otte & McMillan have installed an overhead truck lift.

Ellis, Kan.—The H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co. recently sustained wind damage to its plant.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

GRAIN and FEED

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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MILL FEEDS—FEED PRODUCTS—BY-PRODUCTS

Future Orders Solicited

Coldwater, Kan.—The Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. has installed a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale.

Downs, Kan.—L. H. Voss plans to reroof and paint the office of the Voss & Verhage Grain & Implement Co.

Voda (Collyer p. o.), Kan.—The Robinson Elvtr Co. is replacing its gas engine with a 10-h.p. electric motor.

Jamestown, Kan.—The Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. has had a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale installed at its local elevator.

Page City, Kan.—The overhead beams in the elevator of the Robinson Milling Co. have been strengthened by Ben Munson & Sons.

Vesper, Kan.—A 10-ton Howe Scale with 8x16-foot deck has been reset at the Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell elevator by Ben Munson & Sons.

Stickney (Susank p. o.), Kan.—The Ochs Grain Co. has purchased its competing elevator at this point and will take it down, leaving but one elevator here.

Caldwell, Kan.—The elevator of Moore Bros. Grain Co. has been improved by installation of a larger leg, and a 30-h.p. Wagner Motor inclosed on the hammer mill.

Caldwell, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has made general repairs on its elevator and also installed a 25-ton Webb City Truck Scale with 9x22-foot platform.

Wilson, Kan.—Henry Kvasnicka, who bot the Rickel elevator here in March, as previously reported in the Journals, is operating under the name of the Wilson Grain Co.

Sanford, Kan.—The Sanford Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. has purchased a new Strong-Scott Dump, dump grate, flexible loading spout and repairs furnished by the White Star Co.

Wichita, Kan.—I. B. Carr has been made manager of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s large elevator here, having been transferred from the company's Hutchinson office for that purpose.

Tescott, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n will soon be prepared to receive grain from any type or size of truck or trailer. It is equipping its driveway with a Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The local office of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. is now managed by Glen Watkins, of Enid, Okla., who succeeds I. B. Carr, recently transferred to Wichita, to manage the company's elevator there.

Russell, Kan.—The Fose Grain Co.'s elevator has been leased to E. L. Rickel, of Salina, who has already re-opened the business here. Rue Daniel, who was in the employ of the late Henry Fose, will continue at the elevator.

Hutchinson, Kan.—J. R. Marts is again associated with the Farmers Commission Co., having resigned as manager of the local office of the Farmers National Grain Corp., which is now in the temporary charge of Carl Witham, of Kansas City.

Ellsworth, Kan.—The Ellsworth County Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is making general improvements, putting in a new cup belt and cups, a head-drive and anti-friction bearings. The power installation is being standardized. A standard metal and stone separator is being installed ahead of the hammer mill.

Penalosa, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co.'s elevators at this point and at Brown Spur (Kingman p. o.) have been sold to the Kansas Milling Co., with headquarters at Wichita, subject to ratification by the stockholders of the Farmers Co., which has been in the grain business at these two points for the past 29 years.

Dorrance, Kan.—Mr. Herbel, who took over the uncompleted elevator of the Volok Grain Co., has fitted it with a 20-ton Howe Truck Scale, a Richardson Automatic Shipping Scale and Ehrsam Head Drive and has a 50x26-foot warehouse under construction. The property has been leased to Frederick Kvasnicka, who will take possession on June 15.

Protection, Kan.—The Protection Co-op. & Supply Co. recently bot a Strong-Scott Dump, dump grate, and repairs from the White Star Co.

Wilson, Kan.—Anton Zeman and E. C. Jarus have bot the Western Star elevator here, and have given Chalmers & Borton a contract for straightening, repairing and remodeling, to be completed early in July. They will operate as Zeman Jarus Grain Co., and will buy for Smoot Grain Co. Mr. Jarus will be remembered as having been associated heretofore with one of the producers of grain fumigants.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Following are the recently chosen nominees for officers and directors of the Hutchinson Board of Trade: For pres., H. A. Davis and Floyd Hazelton; vice-pres., P. M. Clarke and C. W. Colby. Directors: C. D. Jennings, R. C. Davidson, W. C. Fuller, G. D. Estes, J. V. Fleming, A. Estes, L. H. Pettit, M. A. Keith, E. E. Shircliff, C. C. Kelly, Frank Summers, Walter Stiles, Ed Whalen, D. B. Frazee.

Atchison, Kan.—The Bailor Mfg. Co. will install equipment for processing corn (and possibly other grains and potatoes) into anhydrous ethyl alcohol for use in motor cars, thru arrangement with the Chemical Foundation, Inc. An annual output of 3,500,000 gallons of alcohol is planned, which means the consumption of about 1,500,000 bus. of corn, which will be taken from the territory near or shipping to Atchison. A livestock food will be a by-product of the corn processing.

MICHIGAN

Diamondale, Mich.—A new corn sheller has been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at this point.

Shelbyville, Mich.—The elevator and mill here, a landmark for nearly 50 years, and owned by L. R. Fleser, burned at 12:30 a. m., June 3; loss, \$7,000; partly insured. The elevator will be rebuilt.

MINNESOTA

Vermillion, Minn.—The elevator of J. W. Werner was damaged by wind on May 31.

Cyrus, Minn.—The elevator of A. W. Johnson was damaged in a windstorm last month.

Hayward, Minn.—The elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. will be repaired before harvest.

Pemberton, Minn.—A cleaner was recently installed in one of the local Hunting elevators.

Easton, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has had a 20-ton truck scale and a dump installed.

Clarks Grove, Minn.—Ironcladding its elevator is contemplated by the Sorenson Grain & Coal Co.

East Chain, Minn.—Walter G. Gardner sustained windstorm damage to his elevator several weeks ago.

Bertha, Minn.—Peter Torgerson has been appointed manager of the local plant of the Peterson-Biddick Co.

Grand Rapids, Minn.—A new cleaner has been installed at the local plant of the Farm Service Stores, Inc.

Vernon Center, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. will have the coal sheds at its local elevator repaired soon.

Chaska, Minn.—The Teske Coal & Feed Co. is installing a new Howell Mill Type Corn Sheller at its elevator.

Howard Lake, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. has razed its elevator at this point that was over 50 years old.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Dam de Lappe, 68 years of age, state weigher of grain at Kellogg "B" Elvtr., died suddenly on May 25.

Pine Island, Minn.—The Pine Island Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n recently renewed its articles of incorporation for 20 years.

Litchfield, Minn.—Cargill Elvtr., Inc., has made arrangements with the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of a new steel roof.

Argyle, Minn.—McCabe Bros., of Minneapolis, will erect a new 35,000-bu. elevator here, with 17 bins and having the latest dust collector devices.

Lonsdale, Minn.—The Lonsdale Grain Co. has sold its elevator at this point to the Commander Elvtr. Co. A new grinder has been installed by the new owner.

Minneapolis, Minn.—John C. Cretty, for many years engaged in the grain business in this city, died at Minnetonka Mills, Minn., on May 26, at the age of 78 years.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—Part of the present structure of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator will be taken down and a new elevator built in time for this year's crop.

Grogan, Minn.—Thomas Johnson has been appointed manager of the Lickfett Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, succeeding Herbert Lickfett, who has gone to Madelia, where the company also operates.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Henry B. Putman, an old-time Minneapolis grain man, member of the Chamber of Commerce for 31 years, died May 25, at the Leamington Hotel, this city, at the age of 56 years. For many years Mr. Putman was associated with the E. S. Woodworth Co., of this city, going with Bartlett Frazier in 1917, and retiring in 1931, since which time had traveled extensively, globe-trotting being a hobby with him.

Benson, Minn.—Verne Richards, manager of the Benson Marketing Co., expects to have the new elevator, which is being built at this point, completed before the 15th of this month. The elevator will have a capacity of approximately 53,000 bus. and is being built in connection with the existing feed mill and flour mill. When the plant is completed, it will be one of the finest for rendering a complete grain dealers service. The Hogsenson Const. Co. has the contract.

Georgetown, Minn.—Work has commenced on a 30,000-bu. annex for the Georgetown Farmers Elvtr. Co. J. N. Odegard, manager, expects that the work will be completed in the latter part of June. The annex is of cribbed construction built on re-inforced concrete slab and covered with 26-gauge galvanized elevator plates and standing seam roofing. A circular distributor is used to distribute the grain for the various bins and a spiral conveyor for returning the grain to the main house. The Hogsenson Const. Co. has the contract for this job.

Battle Lake, Minn.—McCabe Bros. Co., of Duluth, has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a large feed processing plant to be built here. Twenty-ton scales with air dumps will be provided; a one-ton Strong-Scott Batch Mixer, necessary leg equipment, and a large feed mill for grinding feed will be installed. There will be a number of bins in the building, two driveways and special warehouse. The whole plant, including the driveways, will be fitted with a full basement. Work has just been started.

Montevideo, Minn.—The most important subject discussed at the monthly meeting of the Western Grain Men's Ass'n last month, held in this city, was the flax futures question. Chairman Mullin, of the com'te appointed at the April meeting, as previously reported in the Journals, to look into the question as to whether or not a 500-bu. flax futures unit could be secured, had nothing definite to report, altho the com'te had been busy. The Minneapolis flax crushers, as a whole, were friendly to the proposition, but the Futures Ass'n, after much discussion, was somewhat deadlocked, a number being opposed to it. Mr. Mullin suggested that a com'te be appointed to again lay the matter before the crushers and the Futures Ass'n, and a motion to that effect was carried. After much discussion on the subject, the com'te to be appointed later. It was decided to hold the annual picnic of the Western Grain Men's Ass'n on Sunday, June 14, at Camden State Park, Lynd, Minn. Music, story-telling and a lunch rounded out the meeting.

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ASHLAND BLOCK CHICAGO, ILL.

Madelia, Minn.—Herbert Lickfett, who recently managed the Lickfett Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Grogan, and his brother Arnold are now managing the Lickfett elevator here.

Prior Lake, Minn.—The Prior Lake Elvtr. Co. has improved its equipment by the addition of a new Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift and 15-ton Fairbanks Scale. The machinery was purchased thru Jimmy Harders, of R. R. Howell & Co.

Elmore, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. here has placed the contract with the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the construction of an 11-bin coal shed with a heavy re-inforced concrete slab foundation. The roof and sides will be covered with galvanized steel. The work has been started.

DULUTH LETTER

Oscar W. Olsen, president of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, returned from Fort William, Can., where he met with Superintendents there to outline plans for the annual convention of the society here June 12-13.—F.G.C.

Freer marketing of grain by the country resulted in a larger movement to this market the past few weeks. The arrivals and unloading into local elevators held stocks from showing much of a reduction. Cash business improved also and the market all around indicated betterment.—F.G.C.

The European Great Lakes trade was resumed by foreign steamship lines, with the recent arrival of two steamers. The heavy coal and iron ore movement has placed many steamers idle for several years back into the service and the tonnage now plying the Great Lakes is the greatest since 1931, marine men report.—F.G.C.

Grain loadings took a spurt last month and ran more than double the amount shipped during the same time last year. The lake shipping season was off to an unusually late start, which accounts for the better showing this year. Total shipments lake and rail last month was reported at 7,707,971 bus., against 3,312,247 bus. in 1935. Both the rail and boat movement has begun to show a falling off as we go into the summer season.—F.G.C.

J. M. Ericson has been elected a member of the Duluth Board of Trade and connected with McCarthy Bros. Co.—F.G.C.

MISSOURI

Kansas City, Mo.—Larger quarters on the 12th floor of the Board of Trade Bldg. are now being occupied by J. P. Parks, in charge of the Russell Grain Co.'s feed division here.

Kidder, Mo.—We have recently installed truck scales in our elevator at Kidder and plan to put in a pair at Lock Springs before the new wheat begins to move.—Green-Tooley Mill & Elvtr. Co. (Pattonburg, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo.—Charles H. Zabriskie, assistant traffic manager of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., died June 1, after a short illness, at the age of 70 years. He was at one time a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade. Previous to 1904 he was connected with the George A. Adams Grain Co. here.

St. Louis, Mo.—William A. Miller, who came to this city more than 40 years ago, establishing the Miller Hay & Grain Co. and retiring from the business in 1928, died May 13, at his home in this city, following a paralytic stroke suffered last February. He was 71 years of age. He had been commissioner of parks and recreations since 1933.

St. Louis, Mo.—St. Louis Grain Club members and guests to the number of 50 enjoyed a dinner and outing at the Norwood Country Club, on May 19. A. R. Benson, of Lowell Hoit & Co., won the first prize at the blind bogey golf tournament and Elmer and Ollie Schwarz, of the Schwarz Grain Co., received second and third prizes, respectively.

Bertrand, Mo.—Fire, which started in a corner of the postoffice building and destroyed four business buildings and a dwelling, slightly damaged the elevator of the Scott County Milling Co. on May 7. The total damage done by the fire was estimated at \$10,000, and the cause was that to have been a carelessly dropped cigaret, which ignited leaves and waste paper.

MONTANA

Rudyard, Mont.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a 30,000-bu. elevator at this station. Work has already been started.

Conrad, Mont.—The Russell Milling Co. has appointed P. R. Matteson, of Belfield, N. D., manager of the elevator here the company recently bot. as reported in the Journals last number. The name will be changed from Conrad Merc. Co. to Occident.

Forsyth, Mont.—A new feed mill building will be built here at the International Elevator Co.'s elevator by the T. E. Ibberson Co. A Strong-Scott Batch Mixer and a Strong-Scott Blower-type Attrition Mill, powered with a Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Engine, will be a part of this equipment. The building will be iron clad and the work will be started at once.

Terry, Mont.—A new feed mill building at this station for the International Elvtr. Co., of Duluth, will be built by the T. E. Ibberson Co. This building will have a number of bins and necessary leg equipment. Building will be covered with iron, have a full basement, and the mill will be a Jacobson Hammer Mill, powered with a Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Engine. Materials have been ordered and the work will be rushed.

NEBRASKA

Cedar Bluffs, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has had the Van Ness Const. Co. install a direct-connected Clow-Winter Geared Head Drive at its elevator.

Humphrey, Neb.—Dominic Roufs, who has been manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Lbr. Co.'s elevator for 14 years, resigned recently and has been succeeded by Joseph Meyer, Jr., of Campbell, Neb.

Blair, Neb.—Chris Zander has bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and has put it in the charge of his brother, Tony Zander, who has been managing the Holmquist Lbr. & Grain Co.'s elevator here for some time.

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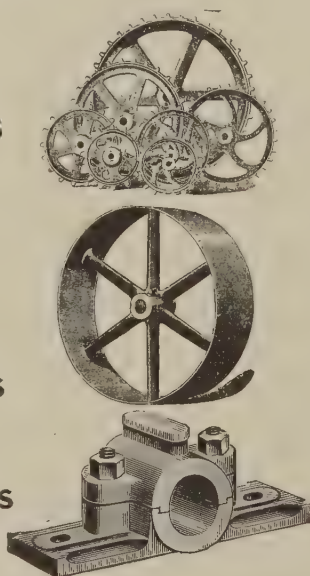
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OMAHA, NEBR.

Shelton, Neb.—John Hopper, 80 years old, a grain buyer here for many years, died May 22, following a long illness. He was for years local manager for the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., now the Bartlett Frazier Co.

Holmesville, Neb.—William Steinmeyer, who recently purchased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, as previously reported in the Journals, is remodeling the plant and adding new machinery to facilitate the handling of the new crop of wheat.

Manley, Neb.—The Manley Farmers Grain Co. is replacing its old coal sheds with new ones, to be completed before fall. The electric motor, which has been located in the basement of the elevator, is being moved to the top floor, which will facilitate the handling of corn.

Omaha, Neb.—Following a trial of nearly a week in district court at Osceola, Ia., the estate of Elmer E. Brown, former Murray (Ia.) resident, was awarded \$1,750, on May 22. The suit was brought against the Maney Milling Co., of Omaha, following the death of Mr. Brown in an automobile accident on Highway 34, in November, 1934.

North Platte, Neb.—Grain dealers and flour millers and their wives are invited by the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n to attend a meeting at North Platte, Neb., at the Pawnee Hotel, on Saturday, June 27. The session will open at 1:30 p. m., and will be devoted to various matters, the most important of which will be crop prospects, grain grading and truck regulation. A banquet will be held at 6:30, the speaker of the evening being Frank A. Theis, and Frank Stoll, sec'y of the Associated South-west Country Elevators, will show a series of lantern slides relating to the world marketing of wheat crops. In the afternoon, while the men are discussing weighty matters of business, the ladies will be entertained with picture shows and bridge games. The evening meeting will be for all. Pres. Stites, of the Nebraska Ass'n will preside at the meeting. Chief Inspector Harry A. Clark, of the Omaha Grain Exchange, will be on the afternoon program. H. E. Day has arranged for a special tour of the vast waterpower project now nearing completion.

NEW ENGLAND

Worcester, Mass.—A charter has been granted to the F. D. Perry Co., Inc., to deal in grain and similar commodities. Authorized capital stock is 100 shares of no par value. Earl D. Perry, of Shrewsbury, is president and treasurer; Sarah F. Perry and Ralph W. Rollins, directors.—L.V.S.

Cornish, Me.—William H. Cole, aged 94, oldest citizen of this town, and also its oldest Freemason, is dead. Born in Limington, Nov. 27, 1841, he engaged in the grain business at Cornish for many years, later owning the farm in Limington that has been in the family for five generations, where he operated a grist mill.—L.V.S.

Boston, Mass.—Unusual imports at Boston include 100 bags of kafir corn that came in from Liverpool on the steamer Newfoundland. Other imports from widely separated parts of the world are 773 bags wheat feed flour from Buenos Aires, on the steamer West Selene, and 400 bags malt from Hamburg, on the steamer Anhalt.—L.V.S.

Boston, Mass.—Receipts of grain, feed, flour, etc. at Boston in May, with totals for the year, compiled by Boston Grain & Flour Exchange are: 700 bus. corn, making 1400 bus. since Jan. 1; 23,600 bus. oats, making 136,400 bus.; 19,200 bus. malt, making 78,000 bus.; 657 tons mill-feed, making 2996 tons; 5375 cs. and 1300 sacks oatmeal, making 95,430 cs. and 10,265 sacks; 95,130 bbl. flour making 523,135 bbls. No wheat, rye, barley or cornmeal were received at Boston in May.—L.V.S.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Severe damage was done by fire to the brick and iron plant of the Abel Grain Elvtr., Inc., on the East River at 32nd St., during the night of May 25. Corn, wheat, malt and hops stored in the elevator represented a loss of \$150,000. The grain was insured.

New York, N. Y.—The spring tournament of the New York Produce Exchange Golf Ass'n was held at the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, on May 21. The weather was made to order for the occasion and 70 were present. An evening dinner closed the occasion.

NORTH DAKOTA

Minto, N. D.—Barnstable & Nelson have opened a puffed wheat and puffed rice factory here.

Alsien, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire, caused by lightning, last month.

Garrison, N. D.—Farmers Union members contemplate the erection of an elevator here with Federal financial aid.

Fargo, N. D.—Auxiliary truck lifts have been installed in several of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co.'s elevators in this state.

Hatton, N. D.—Gust Sand has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, succeeding Richard Tronson.

Hope, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. at this point was temporarily closed recently, after all the grain was removed, until harvest time.

Alamo, N. D.—The elevator office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was broken into by thieves, during the night of May 12, who made away with \$500.

Pleasant Lake, N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new 25,000-bu. elevator.

Cartwright, N. D.—A new 20-ton Fairbanks 26-foot scale, new iron roof and other repairs are being made for the International Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Courtenay, N. D.—An auto accident recently proved fatal to Harry Cooper, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point. He was 50 years of age.

Charbonneau, N. D.—A new leg is being installed in the International Elvtr. at this point, along with other repairs. A new iron roof is being put on the building. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Jamestown, N. D.—New members of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Assn are: Cando Grain Co., Cando; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Clyde; Lawton Grain & Farmers Elvtr. Co., Lawton; Auburn Farmers Elvtr. Co., Auburn; Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co., Oberon.

McClusky, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. is installing new 26x9, 20-ton Fairbanks scales and Strong-Scott Air Lifts at this point, Almont, Dickinson, Flasher and Gladstone, N. D. These installations, together with incidental repairs, are being made by the Hogenson Const. Co.

Edmund, N. D.—Materials which were salvaged from the old Andrews Grain Co.'s elevator, which was taken down, are being used to modernize the elevator formerly owned by Ed Ulland, which will be operated this season.

Linton, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has completed the installation of a 20-ton Howe Scale with Strong-Scott Air Lift. The old 10-ton scale has been installed as a platform scale for outside use. The Hogenson Const. Co. did the work.

Hazleton, N. D.—Work has been finished here on a complete plant for the Occident Elvtr. Co. by the Hogenson Const. Co. The plant consists of a 35,000-bus. elevator, warehouse, feed mill and coal sheds and is built to replace the elevator destroyed by fire last winter. It was described in detail in the Apr. 22 Journals.

Williston, N. D.—A. E. McCulloch, who left the management of the Farmers Union Elvtr. here temporarily, to take charge of the construction of the feedmill unit of the Farmers Union C-op. Ass'n, has again taken charge of the elevator, the feed mill now being in operation under the supervision of Clarence Tofte.



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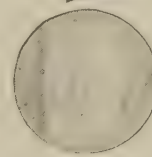


Plate No. 2

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Minto, N. D.—Two old elevators, one being known locally as the Pillsbury and Hulbert elevator, both the property of the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co., one of which has not been operated for a year or two, are being taken down to make room for a new elevator, of 40,000 bus. capacity, of modern construction and equipped with the latest in machinery. Completion will be in time to handle the new crop.

Hazelton, N. D.—Work has recently been started on a new elevator here for L. W. Berkholtz, to replace the elevator lost by fire last winter. Mr. Berkholtz purchased the Victoria Elvtr. property at this point, as previously reported in the Journals, and is wrecking the old elevator and building a new house in connection with the existing annex and warehouse. The elevator is to have a capacity of approximately 20,000 bus., is of cribbed construction covered with 26-gauge galvanized elevator plates and asphalt shingles. The equipment consists of two stands of elevators legs with 11x6 and 9x5 Salem buckets driven by Fairbanks Motors and Winter Head Drives. There will be a 20-ton Fairbanks Dump Scale with steel frame and Strong-Scott Air Lift. A No. 2131 Carter Combination Cleaner will also be installed immediately. The Hogenson Const. Co. is doing the work and expects to have the job completed about July 15.

OHIO

Dayton, O.—V. E. Herter & Co. have added a 1½-ton feed mixer to their equipment.

Cadiz, O.—The Cadiz Farm Buro has installed a hammer mill and also an ear corn crusher.

Camden, O.—The Camden Flour Mills recently added to their plant equipment a new feed mixer.

Marysville, O.—The Union County Farm Buro recently installed a one-ton feed mixer and a crusher.

Cincinnati, O.—Early & Daniel Co. has changed its address to the Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Marion, O.—A new hammer mill and a crusher were purchased recently by the Marion County Farm Buro.

Troy, O.—A new feed grinding and mixing plant is under construction here for the Miami County Farm Buro.

Monroeville, O.—The capacity of the Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator has been increased and new machinery installed.

Delphos, O.—The elevator of the Garman Grain Co. is being remodeled in order to increase the bin capacity.

Minster, O.—The Minster Farmers Exchange has improved its equipment by the installation of a hammer mill driven by a 60-h.p. motor.

Clyde, O.—The Irvin T. Fangboner Co., of Bellevue, is installing a new Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift in its plant at this point.

St. Clair (r. d. from East Liverpool), O.—The St. Clair Mills, for the last three years under the management of Elmer Brunswick, have been sold to his father, Ben Brunswick, of Sharpsburg.

Versailles, O.—Wilbur H. Greiner, manager of the Versailles Grain Co.'s elevator, was married to Miss Kathryn Calderwood, a member of the local high school faculty, on May 19.

Dayton, O.—A two-story frame grain warehouse, owned by Morris Matusoff, burned at 7 p. m., Sunday, May 17; loss, \$6,000; but little insurance was carried. Grain, hay and feed was destroyed.

Toledo, O.—An explosion in a dust collector in the flour mill of the National Milling Co., on May 20, caused damage of \$200. The fire set off an automatic sprinkler system, the water causing most of the damage.

Wilmington, O.—A chewing gum machine, a fountain pen, a knife and some pennies comprised the loot taken from the office of the Clinton Grain Co. during the night of May 27. Entrance was gained by breaking a window. No effort was made to open the safe.

Milford Center, O.—The Ohio Grain Co-op. Ass'n has under construction a 36x100-foot building, being erected on the side of the street opposite the ass'n's mill and to be used for the manufacture and storage of feeds. The machinery which has been used for grinding and mixing feed in the old mill, will be moved to the new location and new machinery will be added also.

Sandusky, O.—Non-members as well as members are welcome at the annual meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, to be held at the Breakers Hotel in Cedar Point June 22 and 23. Those attending are urged to take their families with them for the outing. The excellent program is published elsewhere.

Lewisburg, O.—A new flour mill has opened here, owned by the Floyd Milling Co., which purchased a building last December and has since been remodeling it and equipping it with machinery. The proprietors are Roy and Willard Floyd, who are experienced millers. The company will manufacture flour and eventually feeds also.

Findlay, O.—In the past year we have installed in our elevator at Findlay a feed mixer, a wagon and truck dump, electric hoist, a corn sheller and cleaner, and just recently completed an addition, 20x40, to our elevator for garage and feed and seed storage. All the above machinery was purchased from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.—J. C. Hochstetter, of J. C. Hochstetter & Sons.

Era (Mt. Sterling p. o.), O.—The Alva Hill Grain Co., of Derby, has bot the grain elevator at this point. Up to five years ago, Mr. Hill had successfully managed the local elevator, leaving at that time to take over the management of the elevator at Derby. Two years later he became owner of the Derby elevator, which he has continued to manage. The elevator here, after undergoing extensive repairs, will be put in operation for this season's crop.

OKLAHOMA

Custer, Okla.—The Packard Milling Co. is constructing a new elevator at the west end of its mill.

Shattuck, Okla.—The Kansas Milling Co. sustained damage from wind to its local elevator last month.

Tyrone, Okla.—The oldest mill in the western part of the state, the Harville Mill, will be moved to this point.

Yoakum, Okla.—A large building formerly occupied by the Yoakum Mill & Elvtr. Co. burned May 20; loss, \$60,000; no insurance. The building was owned by the San Antonio Loan & Trust Co.

Alva, Okla.—J. H. Whitney, a former manager of the elevator, has been appointed manager of the Alva Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Orville Pfeiffer, reported in the Journals last number.

Hillsdale, Okla.—The Hillsdale Equity Exchange has appointed T. R. Shirley, former branch manager for the Perryton Equity Exchange at Huntoon, Tex., general manager. The Hillsdale Exchange is erecting a new 50,000-bu. concrete elevator, as reported in the May 13 Journals, which is to be completed by June 20. Chalmers & Borton are the contractors.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Moscow, Ida.—W. A. Lauder has sold his feed and building material business to Oscar Anderson.

Douglas, Wash.—Anticipating a big crop and improved conditions, the Union Grain Co. will add 20,000 bus. capacity to its local elevator and will enlarge its offices at Waterville, Wash.—F.K.H.

Connell, Wash.—The Connell Feed Mill, owned by the Potlatch Yards, together with two coal sheds burned on the morning of May 19. The fire was thot to have been caused by a cigaret.

Unlontown, Wash.—The Unlontown Co-op. Ass'n is improving its receiving facilities with the installation of two Clow-Winter direct connected geared head drives, manufactured by R. R. Howell & Co.

Longview, Wash.—The Campbell Feed Co. held its formal opening of its new concrete 7,000 store on May 29. The new building has about 6,000 square feet, with two-thirds of the space given over to storage.

Grangeville, Ida.—In the new elevator and warehouse under construction here for T. E. Robinson, of Nezperce, Ida., details of which were given in the May 13 Journals, the equipment, including elevators, conveyors and distributors, was supplied by R. R. Howell & Co. W. J. Morrell has the contract.

Payette, Ida.—Earl Christian, connected with the Payette Feed Mills until a short time ago, has installed a feed and cereal mill and grain storage in a building on Seventh St. here and opened for business early this month.

Sunnyside, Wash.—Trustees for the Washington Co-op. Egg & Poultry Ass'n have authorized construction of a large warehouse here. It will be large enough to handle eggs, poultry and turkeys and for the distribution of feed.—F.K.H.

Creston, Wash.—An elevator with a capacity of 150,000 bus. and a warehouse will be erected here by the United Grain Growers of Harrington, work to start immediately, financing of the project to be thru the Spokane Bank for Co-operatives.

Seattle, Wash.—Al Tuohy, former manager of the local elevator until recently leased by the Northwestern Dock & Elvtr. Co., is now Seattle manager for Kerr Gifford & Co., succeeding Dewey Leach, who has been on the sick list for nearly a year.

Burns, Ore.—The old flour mill built by pioneers of this section and acquired a few years ago by Geo. Pierce while he was receiver for the First National Bank, burned last month. Mr. Pierce had planned to sell the machinery and convert the building into a dwelling.

Ontario, Ore.—C. H. Shaver, representing the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., has been here trying to interest ranchers in growing flaxseed. Shaver says his company is ready to take the seed grown from 10,000 acres in this section and will contract to pay Duluth prices plus freight, delivered at Portland.—F. K. H.

Tokio (Ritzville p. o.), Wash.—Following the theft of 43 sacks of wheat from the Centennial Mills local warehouse and additional thefts from a warehouse at Galena (Espanola p. o.), Wash., last month, three youths from Mabton, Wash., were arrested and pleaded guilty. Their ages range from 17 to 19. The wheat from the local warehouse was sold to a Grandview warehouse, which led to the arrest of the boys.

Stanton, Ore.—The Hogenson Const. Co. has completed the building of a 140,000-bu. annex to an elevator built by it a few years ago here for the Farmers Mutual Warehouse Co. Frank E. Engdahl, manager, states that this company now has storage capacity of close to 300,000 bus. The annex is of cribbed construction built on re-inforced concrete slab, covered with 26 gauge galvanized elevator plates and standing seam roofing.

Waterville, Wash.—Larry Smith, with the Sperry Flour Co. for the past 10 years, three years in the Spokane office and more recently in the Portland office, on July 1 leaves that company to become manager of the Waterville Union Grain Co., succeeding Joe Higgins, recently resigned, as reported in the Journals last number. The Waterville Co. operates grain elevators and warehouses at seven different stations, having a total storage capacity of 750,000 bus.

Olympia, Wash.—Tho only in a Superior Court (Spokane County), the state truck law under which truck rates were not long ago so painstakingly established by the department of public service at Olympia, has been held unconstitutional. Judge W. A. Huneke further says that it is "unintelligible," leading some of us to feel happy that we had no hand in its drafting. The decision is being appealed to the State Supreme Court by the attorney-general. If the decision is upheld, the old 1933 Act will go back into effect, raising licenses and otherwise raising Cain, according to Director Ferd Schaaf. Presumably the law, save as to the parties in this particular suit, will remain in effect until the Supreme Court acts.—Floyd Oles, mgr. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n.

PORTLAND LETTER.

Roy Davis, who came here from Pendleton about a year ago as assistant in the local grain division office, will succeed Larry Smith in the local office of the Sperry Flour Co., on July 1, at which time Mr. Smith goes to Waterville, Wash., as manager of the Waterville Union Grain Co.

The Northwestern Dock & Elvtr. Co., a subsidiary of Strauss & Co., Inc. (which retired from the grain business about a year ago), is being liquidated, having surrendered its leases on elevators both here and at Seattle. The Northwestern was one of the oldest grain and milling companies in the Pacific Northwest, at one time owning plants at Vancouver and Walla Walla, Wash., and at Missoula, Mont.

The Continental Grain Co., Wilmington, Del., brokerage business, has been incorporated to do business in this state; power of attorney to Henry W. Collins, Portland.

John Parker, manager of the Pacific Coast divisions of Durkee Famous Foods, announces the appointment of Roy C. Adams as manager of the cake and meal division of the local plant, succeeding the late Robert L. Forrest. Mr. Adams has been assistant sales manager of the Crown Mills of Portland for the past eight years and prior to that time was in the employ of the old Portland Flouring Mills Co. For the past two years he has also served as treasurer of the Oregon Feed Dealers' Ass'n. Durkee Famous Foods has run its Portland plant 24 hours a day, seven days a week for the past three years. It annually imports 40,000 tons of copra, and ships 98% of its oil to the East. It formerly was known as the Portland Vegetable Oil Mills Co. One thousand tons of coconut meal, a by-product of the Portland plant, is manufactured monthly and disposed of in dairy feed thruout the Pacific Northwest. The company now has about 75 men employed in its Portland operations.—F.K.H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Yerkes, Pa.—Abram Landes, 79 years old, who for nearly a half century conducted a feed and flour mill, elevator and coal business here, died May 26. With his son, Alvin D., he operated the plant until about two years ago.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Board of Directors of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia has extended a cordial invitation to the members of the grain, feed, flour and provision trades who may be in this city during the week of June 23, on which date the Democratic national convention will open here, to avail themselves of the courtesy of the exchange floor. All such visitors are assured of a cordial welcome. The exchange is located in the Bourse Bldg.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Tea, S. D.—The Derr Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged by wind on May 22.

Mosher, S. D.—Arthur Schlaikjer, of this place, will erect a 15,000-bu. elevator here. This will be Mosher's first elevator.

Aurora, S. D.—The Aurora Grain Co. expects to have a new elevator erected in time for the new crop, replacing its fire loss of May 14.

Armour, S. D.—Kelley Clabaugh recently bot at auction the two local elevators of the Farmers Co-op. Co., to satisfy a mortgage which he held against the company.

Sinai, S. D.—The Sinai Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is improving its grain receiving facilities with the installation of a new steel boot tank, purchased thru Ed Mueller of R. R. Howell & Co.

Canova, S. D.—The Fleischmann Malting Co. is remodeling its local elevator. Major changes include complete new legs, new steel boot tank, steel dump grates and Howell-Timken Roller Bearings, all purchased thru Ed Mueller, of R. R. Howell & Co.

SOUTHEAST

Quitman, Ga.—The Suwanee Milling Co.'s plant (South Georgia Grocery Co. owner) burned recently. Loss on buildings and stock was approximately \$13,000, not including that on machinery and equipment.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Spartan Grain & Milling Co. is erecting a storage addition to its plant, to have a capacity of approximately 40,000 bus. The building will be 30x52 feet, of frame construction, covered with sheetmetal, on a concrete foundation.

TEXAS

Whitewright, Tex.—The local grain warehouse owned by the Kimbell Milling Co., of Ft. Worth, burned on May 15; loss, \$30,000. The house contained 35,000 bus. of ear corn and 4,000 bus. of oats.

Huntoon, Tex.—T. R. Shirley, who has been employed by the Perryton Equity Exchange at this point for the past six years as branch manager, has resigned his position to take that of general manager for the Hillsdale Equity Exchange, at Hillsdale, Okla.

Marshall, Tex.—Frank Davis is reported as seriously ill at his home, suffering from heart trouble. Mr. Davis is president of the Marshall Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Canadian, Tex.—The Liske Grain Co.'s elevator here has been purchased by the Canadian Grain Co-op. The elevator was built in 1918 and has a capacity of 30,000 bus.

Houston, Tex.—The South Texas Grain Co. has leased to the South Texas Feed Co. its elevator and warehouse, and the South Texas Feed Co. is continuing the business at the same stand, 1604 Sawyer St.—J. V. Neuhaus.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Burrus Mill & Elvtr. Co. has appointed V. M. Burnett, who has been with the Wichita Flour Mills Co. for the past seven years, superintendent of its recently completed plant here, previously described in the Journals.

UTAH

Bountiful, Utah—The Smith Milling Co.'s flour mill here burned May 19, at 7 p. m. Loss estimated at \$15,000; partly insured. The grain storage bins and frame warehouse were saved, also five truckloads of grain.

WISCONSIN

West Bend, Wis.—Lorenz F. Mueller, of Barton, has been appointed manager of the West Bend Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding the late W. J. Klein. Mr. Mueller has been assistant at the elevator for years.

Menomonie, Wis.—The Wisconsin Milling Co.'s local elevator sustained windstorm damage recently.

Kewaunee, Wis.—The W. Seyk Co. has installed a feed mixing plant at its elevator here for mixing dairy feeds, poultry mashes and scratch feed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for June has been determined by the finance committee of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5% per annum.

The resettlement administration of the under-secretary of agriculture has settled 13 families at Sioux Falls, S. D., at a cost to the government of \$20,250 per family, it was learned at hearings by the senate appropriations committee.

Crop Estimates Compared

Chicago statisticians on June 3 gave out the following estimates of indicated production, in millions of bushels:

	—Wheat—		Oats.	Rye.
	Winter.	Spring.		
Murray	501	242	1,085	36
Snow	485	260	1,160	..
Cromwell	488	213	1,133	36
Miller	527	232	1,165	39
Donovan	505	230	1,130	..
Average	501	236	1,135	37
Government May 1 464	..	..	1,155	35
Final, 1935	434	170	1,195	58
5 year average...	618	242	1,218	39

The larger production indicated compared with a month ago had no market effect, having been discounted at the time of the good rains in the Southwest during May.



Arthur J. Pollak, Chicago, Ill.

Arthur Pollak at Head of Cash Grain Department

In expanding their cash grain department, the old and well-known firm of Hulburd, Warren & Chandler have employed as manager of the cash grain department, Arthur J. Pollak, for many years a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, with about 15 years' experience in the shipping business and about ten years' experience in the cash grain receiving business.

The firm will actively engage in the consignment business, soliciting shipments of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, soybeans and seeds, besides carefully executing orders for future delivery at their Chicago headquarters.

Dairy farmers in the old established dairy regions will inevitably suffer serious loss from the new soil conservation act, according to a survey by Dr. E. V. Wilcox, Washington, D. C., secretary of the Farmers' Independence Council of America. Greatly enlarged forage crops, he said, will reflect back unfavorably upon the dairy farmers.

Grain warehousemen were not without honor even in ancient times. There was discovered May 27 by Selim Hassan Bey, professor of Egyptology at the University of Cairo, a wonderful burial chamber containing the remains of Ka Niht, director of granaries, chief scribe and chief priest to the Pharaoh Sahure, who lived about 3,200 B. C. A similar chamber contained the body of Niht's wife.

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Field Seeds

Elliott, Ia.—J. H. Petty, seedsman, died recently, aged 74 years.

Paragon, Ind.—Everett Beaman's seed and feed store was burned May 20.

Marion, Ia.—Franklin Goodrow has engaged in the seed business as the Garden Seed Store.

New York, N. Y.—Loechner & Co. now have larger warehouse space for seed stocks in Brooklyn.

Forest Grove, Ore.—A seed cleaning and storage house, 40x75 ft., is being erected by E. V. Burlingham & Sons.

Moscow, Ida.—The Brotherton Seed Co. has been formed by Wilbur Brotherton, Jr., formerly of the Moscow Seed Co., and will erect a warehouse to handle seed peas.

Humboldt, Ia.—A seed and feed store has been opened at this place by the Potgeter Grain Co. of Eagle Grove. Henry Gregerson has been employed to manage the new store.

Modesto, Cal.—The firm of Lawrence Robinson & Sons has been formed by L. R. Robinson, formerly of the J. C. Robinson Seed Co., Waterloo, Neb., and his sons, L. R., Jr., and Ward F. Robinson.

Grand Ledge, Mich.—Walter Abrams, who was formerly in the seed business at Eaton Rapids, has purchased a building in which to install seed cleaning machinery, which he will operate as the Michigan State Seed Co.

Decatur, Ill.—In some localities they were still replanting corn May 29. Where they used care in the selection of their seed, corn shows a good stand and for the most part has been cultivated once.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Chicago, Ill.—With the soybean industry expanding with surprising rapidity, specialization in varieties best suited to particular districts is advisable, according to I. C. Bradley, pres. of the National Soybean Processors Ass'n.

LaFontaine, Ind.—On his farm near this place C. E. Troyer, the corn king, will erect a seed corn drying house costing \$5,000. Hot air will be forced thru the corn in bins to reduce the moisture content to 13 per cent in 72 hours.

Ellensburg, Wash.—The Bozeman Seed Co. is erecting an office building and a machine shop, and doubling the capacity of its boiler plant. The mill portion to house the cleaning machinery will be three stories high. The Associated Seed Co. plant will be enlarged to double its size. A pea seed mill is being erected for the Bozeman Canning Co., making five pea seed picking plants at this point.

Wendell, Idaho.—The site of the burned Crane Creek Alfalfa Mill has been purchased by R. D. Bradshaw & Sons, who will erect on the concrete foundation a 45x125 ft. warehouse equipped with up-to-date seed and bean cleaning machinery.

St. Maries, Ida.—Twenty-two thousand pounds of grass and legume seed have been purchased to fight erosion on the 85,000-acre project in the Rockford-Worley district. Seeding will be done by members of the civilian conservation corps.—F.K.H.

Astoria, Ore.—Every known variety of oats, from tropical to Siberian and South American, has been planted in a small plot at the Astoria Agricultural Experiment station to test rust resisting properties. Herbert Howell, director of the station, sowed 133 different varieties. Clatsop County furnishes an excellent opportunity to make the tests, with the rust so prevalent that the planting will be exposed to it without a doubt. It will not be necessary to infect the oats.—F.K.H.

Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n in Annual Meeting

At its annual meeting held June 1 and 2 at Del Monte, Cal., the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n elected the following officers: Pres., Lawrence Haven, Santa Ana; vice pres., Harley White, Salem, Ore.; sec'y-treas., E. E. Soderberg, Los Angeles, Cal.

Pres. C. F. Voorhies in his annual address said in part:

Years ago we had the grower, the wholesaler and the retailer of seed. Over a period of years we find in many instances, that due to the very keen competition for business on a price basis, the wholesaler has been compelled to grow certain seed items; in turn we have witnessed the grower selling direct to the retailer, shipper or packer in order to maintain his volume of business.

This has resulted in a condition of chaos for the trade in general but especially so for the grower or wholesaler of seed. These changes in our industry have increased to such an extent that a very serious problem confronts many of our old established firms and has created a situation worthy of your consideration. The unfortunate part of this trend is that in many instances, it has made seed buying a matter of price, rather than of quality and experience in the growing and handling of seeds.

No business should be taxed as a business, for the purpose of policing, or for income, to be used in its regulation. I venture to say that 99 per cent of the seed growers and dealers are honest in their desire to sell quality seed and to co-operate with the buyer or planter of same; in fact, seedsmen realize that the proper conduct of business means their success. An instance of more or less intolerant seed legislation is in the state of Mississippi, where it is necessary to state the germination, date of test and year of growth on each packet of seed. I question whether or not this is a protection to the buyer. Does he know that onion seed may test 90 per cent this year and that beet seed tests but 65 per cent? Does he know that lettuce seed one or two years old may be of higher germination than seed that is but six months old?

These statements are made to show you that the intent of legislation may be for the benefit of the buyer, yet may result in doing

more harm than good to the seedsman who endeavors to sell the best seed obtainable.

Indiana Will Test Many Corn Hybrids

The most extensive demonstrations of corn varieties ever attempted in Indiana will be conducted in 56 counties of the state this year by the Agronomy Extension Department of Purdue University in co-operation with the county agents and corn growers of the respective counties, according to plans outlined at Lafayette. In each of the 62 different demonstrations now being established, local varieties of corn will be compared with new and promising hybrid strains of corn developed by plant breeders of the U. S. Department of Agriculture working in co-operation with the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station.

In a large number of similar trials carried on in Indiana last year, the Hoosier Hybrid, developed at Purdue, outyielded the best open pollinated local varieties by 10 to 20 per cent. The Hoosier Hybrid has shown during the past season that it will stand up much better than open pollinated varieties, bears its ears at a more uniform and desirable height for husking, and that it will produce corn of fine quality for feeding livestock or to market as cash grain. Several hundred bushels of Hoosier Hybrid seed corn were produced in the state last year. Most of this seed has been purchased by Indiana farmers, many of whom are buying small amounts to compare with their own corn.

In the demonstrations this year, fourteen hybrid strains are being tested, many of them for the first time. These hybrids are all known as double or four way crosses, indicating that they have been made by using four inbred lines. These inbred lines have been maintained and the single crosses made by the Purdue Experiment Station.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during May and during the 11 months prior to June 1, 1936 and 1935, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, have been as follows, in pounds:

Kind of Seed	May 1936	1935	July 1 to May 31 1935-36	1934-35
Alfalfa	800	6,600	56,700	123,500
Bluegrass—				
Canada	6,400	8,400	150,300	128,600
Bluegrass	2,800		2,800	
Brome, smooth	142,300	21,800	834,700	392,000
Clover, alsike	7,900		62,200	34,300
Clover, crimson			2,148,800	196,700
Clover, red	10,800	7,800	47,000	101,000
Clover, white	120,400	27,200	1,472,000	1,082,000
Grass, orchard	2,200	28,900	662,500	397,100
Millet, foxtail	13,500	3,241,800	294,000	3,272,600
Rape, winter	185,800	120,900	7,399,500	7,696,600
Ryegrass—				
Italian			29,900	34,000
Perennial	24,500	5,900	485,400	401,000
Timothy		561,500	800	4,722,400
Vetch, common				8,900
Vetch, hairy	30,000		1,580,400	21,800
Bentgrass	4,400	2,200	29,400	11,300
Bluegrass—				
Annual			200	5,300
Rough	27,400	17,400	463,300	283,500
Wood			1,600	400
Bromegrass				4,000
Clover, suckling		1,000	59,000	18,600
Dogtail, crested			18,100	11,600
Fescue—				
Chewings	37,900	105,100	615,900	700,800
Other	6,700		77,100	51,400
Grass—				
Bermuda	6,700		6,700	
Carpet		1,000	300	10,600
Dallis	7,000	3,800	26,500	40,100
Molasses		4,400	5,000	4,400
Rescue		500	12,000	3,900
Rhodes	5,500	900	19,400	12,400
Sudan		5,025,200	206,100	8,998,300
Velvet			3,900	600
Medick, Black		1,100	31,500	11,300
Millet, Japanese		88,000		428,600
Sweetclover—				
White	62,900	100	441,800	6,400
Yellow	400		400	
Wheatgrass—				
Crested	9,200	2,100	94,600	6,400
Slender	21,300	11,700	38,900	108,700
Yarrow, common			100	2,900

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

Improving Crop Through Seed Cleaning

Evansville, Ind.—Prospects of a wheat crop of excellent quality, due to seed cleaning and wild garlic control activities, are seen in southern Indiana by C. E. Skiver, Purdue soil and crop expert, and Cyril Wagner, of Warrick county, who are making extension inspections of fields under the premium wheat plan sponsored by Igleheart Bros. Inc., and Purdue University.

Wagner is in charge of inspection of fields in Warrick, Vanderburgh and Posey counties, while Skiver is in charge of other counties of the southwestern part of the state where growers are cooperating with the wheat improvement plan.

Skiver reports that in Vanderburgh, Posey, Warrick and Gibson counties there are more applications for inspection in attempts to qualify for the premium rating than in previous years.

Inspection of fields thus far indicates that the yield this year will be about normal and harvest will start between June 12 and 15 should usual weather prevail. The Hessian fly damage has resulted in thin stands in many instances, the inspectors report, but fields are unusually clean.—W.B.C.

Automatic Device for Treating Seed

For treating such grains as wheat, oats, and barley, with fungicidal dusts in just the right amounts to protect them against the ravages of smut and certain other seed-borne diseases, engineers and plant pathologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have designed an automatic seed and fungicide feeding device and also a mechanical or power operated fungicide feeding device for seed treating machines. In the automatic machine the weight of the grain falling from the hopper operates all moving parts. The mechanical feeding device for grain treaters is operated by mechanical power. These feeders are for use in warehouses and country grain elevators, and both are covered by public patents.

The automatic machine was installed in a commercial seed house in 1935 for observations and was used in treating about 25,000 bushels of wheat. It operated so satisfactorily that the seed merchant built a machine patterned after the Department's design and with it treated more than 20,000 bushels each of barley and oats during the 1935 season.

The apparatus is of simple construction and applies fungicidal dusts rapidly, accurately, and efficiently. Equipped with a weighing device, the machine automatically feeds the required quantity of dust to a definite quantity of grain. The weighing device is equipped with valves for automatically filling and emptying compartments of the feeder. These valves synchronize the feeding of the dust and the grain. Each time the valves shift a charge of dust is deposited in the compartment as it begins to fill with grain. The grain falls from a hopper above the upper valve and its weight operates all moving parts.

The mechanical feeding device is also of simple construction and is of the offset hopper type for attachment to grain treaters. Laboratory tests of the feeder have been satisfactory.

Dust fungicides are difficult to feed accurately by mechanical means because they pack and bridge easily and will not flow readily down an incline. The feeding devices were designed to maintain a constant depth of dust over the discharge mechanism to prevent packing and variation in rate of feeding. Agitators keep the dust from bridging between the supply hopper and discharge.

Sweet Clover Experiments

In co-operation with the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, an important research problem was undertaken by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, looking toward the breeding of a sweetclover that shall be free from the toxic principle so often causing serious losses to cattle fed on spoiled sweetclover hay.

An adapted variety of sweetclover has been established for the Pacific Northwest where the stem-rot disease is destructive, and 50,000 pounds of seed was produced in 1934 in Oregon.

Methods of establishing stands in the semi-arid region have been worked out for the use of sweetclover for erosion control and for forage.

Experiments carried on for some time at Hays, Kans., have demonstrated the value of sweetclover for the western Great Plains. The drought of 1934 brought out strikingly the value of this plant. While new seedlings failed, the established plants continued to flourish and furnish pasturage when all other vegetation was dried up.

Seed Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1935, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

FLAXSEED					
	Receipts		Shipments		
	1935	1936	1935	1936	
Chicago	1,000	382,000	10,000	36,000	
Duluth	22,338	3,608	122,061	13,533	
Ft. William	125,275	16,986	50,595	22,074	
Minneapolis	243,720	200,480	39,820	167,640	
Superior	18,194	.....	35,497	1,154	
KAFIR AND MILO					
Hutchinson	3,900	7,800	.....	.....
Kansas City	96,600	4,900	68,400	42,000	
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,500	3,000	1,500	.....
Wichita	6,500	1,300	2,600	.....
CANE SEED					
Ft. Worth	5,200	.....	1,300	.....
Kansas City	37,800	7,000	4,200	7,800	
SORGHUMS					
Ft. Worth	162,400	8,400	120,400	12,400	
CLOVER					
Chicago, lbs.	29,000	108,000	.....	65,000	
Milwaukee, lbs.	45,000	.....	79,100	56,890	
TIMOTHY					
Chicago, lbs.	254,000	.....	190,000	.....
Milwaukee, lbs.	794,455	.....	190,930	3,800	
SOYBEANS					
Chicago, bus.	724,000	124,000	102,000	22,000	
Indianapolis	210,000	4,400	
Toledo, bus.	68,400	

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CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

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GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Seedsmen Will Gather at Dallas, Tex.

The American Seed Trade Ass'n, the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n and the Farm Seed Group will hold their annual meetings at Dallas, Tex., at about the same time.

Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n

The Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n will open its meeting on the forenoon of June 25. At 12:30 the ladies will be given a get-together luncheon. At 8 p. m. the seedsmen will banquet on the roof of the Adolphus Hotel.

More entertainment has been arranged for June 26, including moving pictures at the Dallas Country Club. Saturday the Centennial Exposition will be visited.

The business program remains to be announced.

Farm Seed Group

The Farm Seed Group of which Roy A. Edwards of Kansas City is chairman, will meet on Monday afternoon, June 29.

American Seed Trade Ass'n

The 54th annual convention of the American Seed Trade Ass'n will continue from June 29 to July 1, the annual banquet being given Monday evening. On Tuesday evening at 7:30 p. m. a Mexican dinner will be given at either the Country Club or Cavalcade of Texas.

Sec'y C. E. Kendel states that "The registration fee of \$5.00 per man and one lady will include all convention entertainment expenses this year. It is hoped that the liberal reduction in R. R. fares and the preliminary program will assure a large attendance. The attractions of the Centennial should take care of any free moments."

The New York State Seed Ass'n is arranging for special cars to Dallas leaving New York at 3 p. m. June 26.

Albin, Wyo.—Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture Arling Gardner charges that Jas. Evans, manager of the Albin Elevator Co., sold seed wheat to farmers that State Chemist L. E. Walter said germinated only 18 per cent, in violation of the Wyoming seed regulations.

Charleston, W. Va.—Commissioner of Agriculture J. B. McLaughlin told the Lake Shore Seed Co. of Dunkirk, N. Y., Saturday that he will not renew the company's license to sell seeds in this state. "Laboratory examinations of the company's seed," he said, "show they are so low in germination that they are unfit for seeding purposes." Mr. McLaughlin said that 115 packets of seed picked in stocks thruout the state were mislabeled regarding guaranteed germination.

Rapatee, Ill., June 3.—Wheat acreage about same as last year. Full of fly and chinch bugs. Corn more acreage than last year, poor stand, dry, and bugs and fleas. Oats larger crop than last year but will not make much; too dry. No rye. Beans not so many acres but in fair shape. Very dry.—Rapatee Co-op. Farmers Ass'n., G. P. Dikeman, mgr.

For the exceptionally large volume of business placed with us this season, all officers and employees extend their heartiest thanks.

SIoux CITY SEED CO.

SIoux CITY, IA. CARROLL, IA. ALGONA, IA. NORFOLK, NEB.
SIoux FALLS, S. D. FAIRMONT, MINN. ALBERT LEA, MINN. BILLINGS, MONT.

Grain Carriers

Clyde M. Reed of Parsons, Kans., has been re-elected general chairman of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Advisory Board for the 14th successive term.

Railroads paid \$17,946,049 in claims during 1935 as reported by the freight claim division of the Ass'n of American Railroads. Most of the payments were on perishable commodities.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending May 16 numbered 30,557, against 25,184 during the like week of 1935, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Churchill, Man.—Six vessels have been chartered to carry wheat this summer on the Hudson's Bay route. Insurance rates have been cut 25 per cent and the freight rate asked for charters already made is 2s 9d per 480 lbs.

Chicago, Ill.—A hearing was held here by the Illinois Freight Ass'n on desired reductions in the rate on soybeans from Illinois points to Decatur. The rate basis has not been changed in 30 years and is higher than to Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria.

The Missouri Court of Appeals at Springfield is reported to have held that shippers hiring illegally operated trucks are not entitled to recover damages for delays in delivery and that the trucker is not entitled to recover transportation charges.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered the railroads to cease making allowances to the American Steel Foundries for performing switching service within its plant at Indiana Harbor, Ind., or to a coke company for switching at a Chicago plant.

Washington, D. C.—Eastern roads on May 20 received Interstate Commerce Commission authority to establish rates on grain and grain products from certain New York points to points in Eastern and New England territories without observing the long and short haul clause.

Wing, Ill.—The Wing Grain Co. has equipped its elevator with spouts to load trucks, since reductions in freight rates by rail from competitive points placed Wing at a disadvantage. The dealers at Wing have arranged with a fleet of large capacity trucks to deliver corn to the barges at Morris, Ill.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has declined to suspend tariffs containing emergency rates on whole corn from Iowa, northeast Nebraska, southeast South Dakota and some southern Minnesota points to destinations in southeast Kansas, southwest Missouri and southeast Nebraska. This means that the rates will be reduced 6½c per cwt., effective on June 4 to remain in effect until Aug. 31, 1936. The rates will not be good for transit after 60 days from the expiration date. The emergency rates were first promulgated by carriers April 1 as a means of equalizing competition of trucker-grain peddlers.

Portland, Ore.—Decision now rests with the I.C.C. whether or not there will be boat service on wheat and other products from the great Inland Empire down the Columbia river, but according to testimony given by F. S. Clay, traffic man for Kerr-Gifford Co., all rates on wheat from Inland Empire are the same whether by railroad, water or truck, and that he was apprehensive of the marketing situation as wheat is bought f.o.b. terminals Puget Sound or Lower Columbia and if there were different rates offered it might cause difficulty even tho the farmer might receive a lower rate when shipping by water.—F.K.H.

Refusal by the Union Pacific to lease a right-of-way site to the Johnson Cash-Way Lumber Co. at Grand Island, Neb., was held by Examiner C. W. Griffin not to violate the Interstate Commerce Act. Complainant bought the yard of the Cousins Lumber Co., in receivership, but the lease contained a clause not permitting assignment without consent of the railroad company.

Washington, D. C.—Co-ordinator of Railroads Jos. Eastman has revived his scheme to pool railroad elevators at terminals. The low rentals to grain firms are a rebating violation of law he declares. He recently referred a supplemental report on elevator leasing, compiled by J. A. Little, research assistant, to the regional co-ordinating committee, stating his intention of directing the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the violation of law involved.

N. B. Updike wrote the Omaha Chamber of Commerce that, prior to July 1 last year, the Burlington had 370 stations in Omaha territory from which grain could pass thru Omaha elevators to designated destinations, without "penalty." Now, it is stated the "penalties" range from a half cent to 6 cents per one hundred pounds. He said other railroads bring the total to 957 stations "now carrying penalties not carried before." The Chamber of Commerce has since decided to protest to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Kansas City, Mo.—Examiner Taylor of the Interstate Commerce Commission heard the test case brought by the Larabee Flour Mills Co. on transit. The complainant objects to the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of Rudy Patrick v. Abilene & Southern Railway, which says that "transit on a carload shipment can logically be granted only upon the surrender of a carload quantity of billing from the one origin from which the through rate applies." This would abolish the use of billing from more than one point of origin on an outgoing car, and would similarly abolish application of billing from several points of origin on an outgoing shipment.

Mitchell, S. D., June 3.—Wheat 100% normal acreage, condition 70%; rye 100% acreage, condition 60%; oats 100% acreage, condition 70%; barley 100% acreage, condition 65%; corn 100% acreage, condition 95%. Small grains weedy, not good stand.—C. W. Derr.

Rates to Southeast Suspended

The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended until Jan. 1 the tariffs effective June 1 readjusting rates on grain and grain products from Ohio and Mississippi river crossing—Cincinnati, Evansville, Cairo, Memphis and St. Louis—to southeastern territory.

For many years, rates from Memphis to southeastern territory have been 6 cents per cwt., lower than from Cairo and Evansville, 3c lower than from Cincinnati and Louisville and 9c lower from St. Louis. The proposed tariffs would make the rate 4c lower from Memphis than from Cairo and Evansville, 1c lower from Cincinnati and Louisville and 7c lower from St. Louis.

A protest that the revisions on grain and grain products from Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana, show disparity of reduction as compared to the rates in effect over routes commonly used by interests in the Wichita Falls territory, was filed before the Commission by the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co. and the Kell Mill & Elevator Co.

The petition asked the suspension of the new tariffs due to the fact that rates via Memphis, Tenn., a route commonly used for shippers from this area, will be increased two cents per hundred pounds as compared to shipments of competitors thru St. Louis, Cairo, Ill., and other crossings.

Keene, Neb., June 6.—Wheat and spring grain fine, 85 to 100%. Good moisture. Last year about half of wheat, barley and oats blew out, and corn proved total failure. Outlook best for this time of year since 1931.—Keene Grain, Stock, Lbr. & Coal Co.

Marblerock, Ia., June 4.—About 90% acreage of small grain, condition 100%. Have had moisture just when needed. Corn acreage 110%, good stand and doing fine. Some damage on sod by cutworms and some replanting on that account. Soybeans about 50% of last year's acreage.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Ohlman, Ill., June 3.—Wheat will make half crop; large acreage of corn, probably 15% increase; beans less acreage; wheat about 10% abandonment, being sown to beans. Very dry and need soaking rains. Red chinch bugs showing up in wheat and plenty of them, some fly damage. Average stand of corn, few fields planted over. Wheat acreage 10% less than last year.—Ohlman Grain Co., A. C. Robertson, mgr.

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Feedstuffs

Portland, Ore.—A transit privilege with a charge of 2½ cents on alfalfa meal has been granted by the railroads, effective June 15 from Eastern Oregon and Yakima territory. —F.K.H.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Feed Mfrs. Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the Dominion Experiment Station here June 15 and 16. Addresses will be given the first day by leading authorities on livestock and poultry, followed by a banquet at the Chateau Laurier. Social activities and sports, including a golf tournament, will occupy the second day.

Seattle, Wash.—Feed registrations are taking on a big jump, due to active Department of Agriculture follow-up on complaints by this Association against certain chain stores and others who were selling out-of-state and unregistered feeds, fertilizers and livestock remedies. Inspector Lightfoot found one newcomer whose liability will total 60 registrations, unless he decides to withdraw from the state. We are not complaining about out-of-state competition; let them come, but let them operate according to the rules.—Floyd Oles, mgr. Pacific N. W. Feed Ass'n.

Grain Sorghums in Cattle Feeding

The production of grain sorghums is largely confined to sections of southwestern United States, the states of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas being the largest growers of these grains. The Kansas planting has averaged 1,327,000 acres the past five years.

Kafir, milo and feterita are the most important members of this group. They closely resemble corn, both in composition and in ability to produce gains in body weight. Feeding trials at experiment stations have indicated that in general grain sorghums produce nearly as large gains as corn, at the expense of some greater outlay of both grain and roughage. At the Texas Station a test carried on with lots receiving ground snapped corn, ground feterita heads and ground milo heads showed the following daily gains over the 165-day feeding period: Ground feterita heads, 2.06 pounds; ground snapped corn, 2.02; ground milo heads, 1.99. In most instances, however, corn proves a slight superiority. In the Texas experiment the corn-fed lot showed a better finish at the end of the feeding period, selling for slightly more a pound, but rate of gain made by the feterita lot was sufficient to just offset this advantage.

Like corn, also, the grain sorghums may be fed in different forms—in the head, shelled or ground. One Kansas feeder states: "Kafir fed in the head to cattle is as good or better than corn. Cattle never scour on kafir and good results are had from feeding heads unground. Less grain would probably be required if heads were ground." Since the seeds are hard, best results are had from grinding. Being somewhat deficient in both carbohydrates and fats, it is necessary to supplement these crops with high-protein feeds. Legume hays will furnish this element or if these are not available cottonseed or linseed products are supplied.

Definitions for Grain Sorghum Products.—*Grain Sorghums Chop* consists of ground, cut, or chopped kernels from one or more of the grain sorghums.

Head Chops consists of the entire heads of the grain sorghums ground or chopped, and

should bear the name of the sorghum from which it is made. This includes, among others, kafir head chops, milo head chops, and feterita head chops.

NOTE.—Grain sorghums include kafir, milo, dura, feterita, and other varieties producing grain of similar character, but do not include seeds from such sorghums as cane and broom-corn.

California Commercial Feeding Stuff's Act

The law, as amended, became effective Sept. 15, 1935.

Under the law, each plant, store, broker, etc., manufacturing and/or selling feeding stuffs, must be registered. There were 4,183 registrations as of April 15, 1936.

Only official samples are tested in the feed laboratory at Sacramento.

Field representatives take samples of feed. Reports are sent to the manufacturer.

Each ton of feed sold to the consumer-buyer must pay a tax of 4c per ton.

Up to April 15, the income amounted to \$69,131.69. This money is being used solely to enforce the law.

Definitions and rules and regulations are being prepared, and, when printed, will be sent to each registrant.

All commercial feeding stuffs must bear a tag giving analysis information. When sold to a manufacturer to be used in mixed feed, the tax does not have to be paid. Some materials come with the tax paid, and are used the same in mixed feed, and, therefore, a *double tax* is paid. The concentrate manufacturer may deem it more economical to pay 4c per ton tax on all his output, than to attempt to segregate the portion used in mixed feeds. The Department appreciates there is double payment, does not desire it, but cannot prevent it.

Feed Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during March and during the three months ending March, compared with March, 1935, and the two months ending March, 1935, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, have been as follows, in tons of 2,000 pounds:

	IMPORTS			
	March 1936	March 1935	Jan. 1 to Apr. 1 1936	1935
Hay	1,186	13,136	2,230	39,386
Coconut cake, meal	5,067	1,716	11,882	13,868
Soybean cake, meal	4,299	13,254	7,040	28,905
Cottonseed cake, meal	1,618	4,668	1,282	17,701
Linseed cake, meal	830	1,475	2,122	3,446
All other cake, meal	651	2,610	1,107	4,639
Wheat feeds	13,040	36,720	46,453	97,260
Tankage	5,878	1,500	13,668	4,862
Fish scrap, meal	5,264	8,483	16,613	19,371
Beet pulp	2,906	3,396	5,121	11,592
EXPORTS				
Hay	193	516	577	886
Cottonseed cake, meal	672	2	2,190	6
Linseed cake ...	19,534	14,700	56,698	39,800
Other oil cake ..	2,955	24	8,566	24
Cottonseed meal ..	108	230	1,346	2,800
Linseed meal ..	1,653	1,280	2,332	2,900
Other oil meal ..	3,808	136	7,057	420
Fish meal	305	2,160	2,950	9,050
Mxd. dairy feeds ..	139	135	393	550
Mxd. poultry fds. ..	199	175	530	440
Other mxd. fds. ..	23	54	184	284
Othd feed, bran ..	525	510	2,398	1,720
Kafir, milo, bus. ....	....	754	8	2,898
Oyster shell	5,966	7,150	16,080	12,400

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Huntingburg, Ind.—Because of the large number of hatcheries that have sprung up in southern Indiana during the past few years, mill and grain men report the demand for poultry feed has greatly increased.—W.B.C.

The 6th World's Poultry Congress will be held at Leipzig, Germany, July 24 to Aug. 2. Information on the staging of commercial exhibits will be supplied on request by Dr. Raymond T. Parkhurst, chairman of the sub-committee on commercial exhibits.

Ilwaco, Wash.—The peninsula's new industry, the Pacific Mineral Co., is getting well under way, and E. Snider, manager, is arranging with Port of Ilwaco officials for shipment of his products made from oyster shells, over the port docks and up the Columbia river. The plant has been under operation the past week and has been busy catching up with accumulated orders.—F.K.H.

In a certain large area in Southern California, commercial poultrymen with mills and mixing machines are using ordinary alfalfa meal because they are under the impression that the dehydrated product is bitter and therefore its use makes mash less palatable. How the bright feed salesman who diffused this propaganda got away with it, might make an interesting story. That dehydrated alfalfa meal is appreciably richer in Vitamin A than ordinary meals, is the fact established by the Texas station.—The Poultry Craftsman.

Toronto, Ont.—Canadian poultrymen have a wide range of commercial mixed feeds from which to select their requirements. Each year sees an increase in the number of brands of these preparations registered under the Feeding Stuffs Act, the total reaching 943 brands during the past year. The variety of purposes for which these feeds are designed and the wide range of materials from which they are compounded indicate that the poultry feed manufacturing industry is reaching a high degree of specialization. Laying mashers are most numerous and account for 384 of the total, followed by 209 chick starting mashers and 182 chick growing or developing mashers.

Duck Production in New York

New York state is the "duckiest" state in the Union, according to the 1930 census. The number reported is 1,545,943, or nearly fourteen per cent of the total for the United States.

This figure is probably conservative, says Professor L. M. Hurd of the state college of agriculture, who notes that many duck farms on Long Island raise more than 100,000 ducks a year.

"No other state has developed the commercial duck business as extensively as the Empire State. Most of the ducks are raised for meat, although the laying type of duck is attracting considerable attention.

"Suffolk, Nassau, Erie and Sullivan Counties lead in the number of ducks reared. Suffolk County alone, according to census figures for 1930, raised more than a million, or nearly three-fourths of all ducks raised in the state.

"Judged by census data for 1910, 1920 and 1930, duck raising in New York has been increasing, probably due to nearness to market.

"Feed is the largest item of cost in the care of ducks, as they require about half again as much feed to attain their growth and to produce a dozen eggs, as do hens. More labor is also required, as is more floor space for a single duck than for a single hen. Mortality of ducks is much less than that of hens, but

this advantage is more than offset by the higher feed charges.

"If a poultryman cannot raise healthy chickens, and if he continually loses money on commercial poultry, laying ducks offer one way to use the buildings. Results of a limited study, however, seem to indicate that, unless local conditions are especially favorable, ducks are not so profitable as hens."

Turkey Mashers

By C. W. SIEVERT, Chicago, Ill.

Turkeys are fast growing birds, and their feed requirements per pound of increase in weight are lower when they are small than when they are older. With proper feed, turkey poulters grow very fast. The following data illustrates this point:

Pennsylvania State College reports the pounds of total feed needed to produce a pound of gain to be as follows for bronze turkeys:

Age in Weeks	Lbs. of Feed per Lb. of Gain
1-4 weeks	2.72 lbs.
5-8 weeks	2.56 lbs.
9-12 weeks	2.78 lbs.
13-16 weeks	3.89 lbs.
17-20 weeks	4.99 lbs.
21-24 weeks	7.50 lbs.

The University of Nevada reports similar data from large scale farm turkey flock operations:

Age in Weeks	Lbs. of Feed per Lb. of Gain
1-4 weeks	1.29 lbs.
5-8 weeks	2.10 lbs.
9-12 weeks	2.92 lbs.
13-16 weeks	3.57 lbs.
17-20 weeks	3.95 lbs.
21-24 weeks	5.80 lbs.
25-28 weeks	10.91 lbs.

For turkeys in widely different parts of the United States these requirements check very well.

The above figures show definitely that the most economical gains are made during the first 12 weeks and that after the birds are past 24 weeks old the feeding efficiency is low.

As the turkeys grow they use more and more of the cheaper feeds and correspondingly less of the expensive feeds. Consequently, costs per pound of feed do not increase in proportion to the feed efficiency in the above tables. Therefore, it pays not to sell turkeys too young, but to bring them to a good market finish.

Turkey poulters are rather sensitive to feeds that are not sound in condition and otherwise of good quality.

Palatability has its effect on the amount of feed eaten. To get full efficiency, the young birds should eat plenty of feed, so that maximum growth is achieved while they are still young.

Most experiment stations now recommend high protein feed. Pennsylvania State College recommends the use of 24 per cent protein mash until the poulters are eight weeks old, and a 20 per cent protein mash until 12 weeks of age, after which a scratch grain is fed in conjunction with the mash. The turkeys eat only a little grain at first, but the amount gradually increases, until the protein content of the combined mash and grain is around 15 per cent.

Cornell recommendations are very similar to those just cited.

Idaho starting mash recommendations are much lower, feeds containing 15.6 per cent and 18.5 per cent protein being used.

Prof. L. E. Cline (Nevada), the author of "Turkey Production," advises the use of more protein in turkey mashers. He recommends a mash containing 28 per cent protein for six weeks, then gradually mixing with a 20 per cent protein growing mash to a 20 per cent level at 14 weeks of age, and feeding grain with the growing mash to reduce the protein level to about 16 per cent at 24 weeks of age.

A portion of the total protein should be from animal sources. Dry skim milk, meat scraps and fish meal are the usual sources of animal protein. There are several milk products used in feed, and of these, dry skim milk is used more extensively than all others combined. Meat scrap and fish meal should be of high quality.

Vegetable protein concentrates also have value in turkey feeds, although they cannot fully take the place of animal proteins. Soybean oil meal and corn gluten meal are the ones used. Pennsylvania State College has shown that corn gluten meal seems to produce a quicker fleshing and, consequently, earlier market condition when used as part of the protein mixture in turkey feeds.

Enough milk should be used to get the benefit of the product. The most economical turkey starting mashers contain around 10 per cent of dry skim milk. Milk contains the highest quality of protein used in feed.

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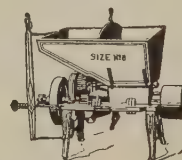
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It exerts the greatest amount of mutual supplementary effect with the grain proteins with which it is fed. It also furnishes a large part of the vitamin G needed, and its moderate mineral content and favorable calcium-phosphorus ratio make it possible to make high protein feeds containing enough animal proteins without over-mineralization and its attendant difficulties.

Turkey growing mashers and breeding mashers also need some milk, from 5 per cent to 10 per cent being used.

The proper amount and balance of minerals is necessary. The most important minerals are calcium and phosphorus. The amounts of these that are required depend somewhat on the amount of vitamin D present. Two per cent of calcium and 1 per cent phosphorus have been found to be adequate with 1 per cent of potent cod liver oil. When more than 1 per cent phosphorus is present in chick feed, there is apt to be trouble with "slipped tendons" or "perosis." A similar trouble develops with turkeys. The phosphorus limit associated with perosis in turkey poult has not been definitely stated, but it seems to be in the neighborhood of 1 per cent of phosphorus (total ration basis).

From $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 1 per cent salt is the amount of that necessary mineral addition ordinarily recommended.

Iron is present in wheat products, alfalfa and oats. Manganese, sulphur and potassium and magnesium are usually supplied in ample amount in the grains and grain products used in the mash.

Iodine is present in fish meal, and may be present in the grains and their products from certain parts of the country. It may be supplied also by using iodized salt, or by the careful addition of small amounts of potassium iodide. Most grains from the corn belt are deficient in iodine.

Vitamins necessary for turkeys. Vitamin A is supplied by yellow corn, alfalfa, cod liver and some other fish oils. Corn gluten meal made from yellow corn is also a good source. The vitamin A requirement of poult is higher than for chicks.

Vitamin B is present in the common grains and unheated grain products.

Vitamin C is not needed by turkeys.

Vitamin D is supplied in cod liver oil, sardine oil, or other vitamin D oils, either of standard potency or the concentrated oils made by reputable manufacturers. Exposure to direct sunlight or ultra violet light also provides vitamin D. Turkeys need more vitamin D than chicks, according to experimental data from several sources. During the first 12 weeks it may be well to use at least twice as much of this vitamin as is fed to chicks.

Vitamin E is found in wheat and other grains, also in the wheat products containing some of the wheat germ. Alfalfa also contains some of this vitamin.

Vitamin G is found in dry skim milk, liver, whey and alfalfa. It may be present in some other materials. California reports that poult need more vitamin G than chicks. Acute vitamin G deficiency symptoms include slow growth, stuck eyelids, an encrusted mouth and a sore and caked vent. Cornell has reported the vitamin G requirements of turkey poult to be the equivalent of 16 per cent dry skim milk (this refers to the vitamin G equivalent as furnished by all the ingredients of the ration) for the first 4 weeks. For the next 4 weeks it drops to the equivalent of 10 per cent dry skim milk. At 8 weeks of age the requirement is the equivalent of 8 per cent of dry skim milk.

Mechanical condition has to do with the fineness to which the grain is ground; the amount of flaky material, such as bran, that may be present; the bulk of the feed; the amount of dusty material that is present;

whether or not the feed gets pasty when moistened; and possibly also the manner in which the feed flows through self-feeding hoppers. The formula for a feed mixture does not have a great deal to do with the mechanical condition, except the flakiness and bulk.

A feed that gets pasty when moistened interferes with the proper eating of the feed by the bird. A mash feed should not be too bulky, because too great a bulk makes it difficult to eat enough of it (by weight) to get maximum growth. The consistency of the feed should be such that it will work successfully through a self-feeding hopper.

Too coarse grinding leaves some of the particles available for picking out. Too fine grinding causes the feed to be dusty and become pasty when moistened.

The fiber content of turkey mashers is usually between 4 per cent and 8 per cent.

Chick Feeding

By J. G. HALPIN and C. E. HOLMES

The chicks hatched during the fall, winter, or early spring must be supplied with a complete ration. Chicks raised in confinement at any time of the year must be fed complete rations. Chicks raised on partial range such as in large lots in a brooder house will have to be fed more of certain nutrients than will chicks reared in small groups widely scattered on a good range. A chick mash may give good results when fed to chicks on good green grass range, but the same feed may prove to be entirely inadequate when fed to chicks in confinement. In other words, certain mixtures will be complete when supplemented with green grass pasture, but prove to be unsatisfactory if fed to chicks confined indoors, or even to chicks allowed access to sunshine in wire floored or sand-gravel yards.

Whenever a ration is used that gives good results under a certain set of conditions, then no changes are needed unless the brooding conditions are changed. A practical ration that has given good results for chicks brooded on good green grass pasture consists of ground yellow corn, 50 pounds; wheat, 50 pounds; and skim milk to drink. This simple combination plus the green grass pasture and sunshine meets the chick's needs for normal growth. Another combination such as ground yellow corn, 80 pounds; standard wheat middlings, 20 pounds; milk to drink and green grass pasture gives excellent results. Whenever this ration is used to rear chicks inside in the absence of green pasture and sunshine then certain mineral and vitamin feeds must be added to insure good results.

For inside use the "80-20" combination is changed to ground yellow corn, 80 pounds; standard wheat middlings, 20 pounds; chick size raw bone grit, 5 pounds; chick size high calcium limestone or oyster shell grit, 5 pounds; salt, 1 pound; and cod liver or sardine oil, 1 pound; with milk to drink. The addition of raw bone and limestone grit increases the amount of mineral (calcium phosphate and calcium carbonate) in the intake. The fish oil supplies vitamin D and helps to prevent leg weakness or rickets.

It is now recognized that the addition of 5 pounds limestone grit and 5 pounds raw bone grit is more than is necessary if good fish oil is used. This mineral addition, however, has not proven injurious in any way. As long as the grit size material is used the chicks will leave the grit in the hopper if too much is included in the ration. Several trials with confined chicks demonstrate that when the yellow corn, middlings, and salt were fed in hoppers with limestone grit and raw bone in separate hoppers then the chicks would consume from three to five pounds each of limestone and raw bone grit while they were eating a hundred pounds of the yellow corn, middlings, and salt, and drinking from 250 to 300 pounds of liquid milk. Owing to the difficulty of hopper feeding the

limestone and bone grit, it has become a common custom to mix the grits with the mash.

The yellow corn is ground neither fine nor coarse, but is ground so there are no particles so large that the chicks would find difficulty in swallowing; and at the same time a minimum amount of fine material is present. The corn used must be of good quality. On small farms the corn should be selected from good quality crib corn, shelled, ground and used as fresh as possible. When commercial corn is used then the grade known to the trade as "No. 2 Yellow Corn, Natural" will be found satisfactory. It is essential that the entire corn kernel be used and that the corn be freshly ground. Ground corn that has been stored for six months, even under good storage conditions, has not given good results.

Yellow Corn and Wheat Good Combination.—When a good grade of wheat is available on the farm then yellow corn and wheat (equal parts) makes an excellent grain combination. When wheat is not available then either standard middlings or a combination of wheat bran and middlings may be used. It is important that the wheat by-products be of good quality. A mixture of dirt, weed seeds,

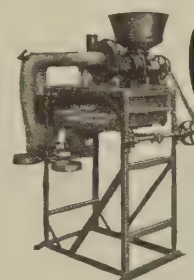
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and middlings is sometimes sold as wheat middlings with mill run screenings. These should not be used. It is important that the middlings be of good quality and that they contain the wheat germ. It is reported that some of the flour mills are now removing a large part of the wheat germ from the standard middlings and thus lowering the value of the product for chick feeding.

In case neither wheat nor good quality standard middlings are available then the "80-20" may be changed to 80 pounds ground yellow corn and 20 pounds ground heavy oats; or a combination of 50 pounds ground yellow corn and 50 pounds ground barley or 50 pounds feeding oatmeal may be used. Naturally, an endless number of combinations may be made. More than 20 per cent of ground oats has not been found advisable unless the oats are of good quality; that is, heavy oats. It is true that lighter oats can be ground and a considerable part of the hull sifted out so as to make satisfactory feed.

Several trials using ground oats, unsifted, as the only grain in the ration have not shown such rations to be practical for baby chicks. This is due to the fact that the ground oats contain too much hull. When the hulls were removed and the oatmeal combined with alfalfa, milk, etc., the results were excellent.

Supplying Vitamin A.—Many trials have shown that good quality yellow corn is a dependable source of vitamin A and when used as 40 per cent of the intake will supply enough vitamin A so the chicks grow normally. When yellow corn of good quality is not available then fresh green stuff or dried green stuff such as alfalfa leaf meal may be used to supply this vitamin. When the grain part of the ration consists of white grain such as barley, oats, wheat, or white corn, then at least 5 per cent of good green colored alfalfa leaf meal may be used to supply vitamin A and thus make normal growth possible.

Whenever rations are restricted to one grain, if 5 per cent of alfalfa leaf meal or other suitable source of vitamin A is used, then more rapid growth will be experienced with the "white grains" such as wheat than with yellow corn. Chicks on the yellow corn rations have grown, on the average, somewhat slower, but

eventually come to as large size. Yellow corn combined with one or more of the white grains or by-products such as wheat middlings has given the cheapest gains and most satisfactory results, and will undoubtedly continue to be used in that part of the state that grows good corn. In some sections of the state where corn does not mature, the white grains will be used and alfalfa leaf meal or other green stuff will be used to supply vitamin A.

Whenever alfalfa meals are purchased it will usually be found desirable to buy the leaf meal. Alfalfa leaf meal must not contain more than 18 per cent fiber, and it should be green colored. The green color is essential. If a first quality alfalfa leaf meal cannot be secured then a green colored hay meal may be used. Alfalfa hay meal must not contain over 33 per cent fiber, and must be green colored. On many farms green colored alfalfa hay chaff is available, and should be used. On farms that have grinding facilities, if leafy green colored alfalfa hay is available it may be made into meal.

Whenever the chicks can run out on to short, tender, green pasture then it will not be necessary to feed alfalfa meal in the ration, even though no yellow corn is used. Whenever short, tender green pasture is not available then any white grain ration must be supplemented with alfalfa or other green material, or some other dependable source of vitamin A. Many times a combination of yellow corn and alfalfa or other green stuff will be found desirable.—Wisconsin Bull. 434.

By this time, Secretary Wallace should get the hint that western stockmen are not altogether in sympathy with his soil conservation scheme. Taking land out of cultivation and putting it into grass not only increases the grazing areas but automatically increases the number of cattle and sheep, of which the country's supply is already ample. At the meetings of ranchmen, called by government direction this week at Ogallala and Alliance participation in the program was voted down after it had been explained by a flying squadron of administration officials and representatives of the University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture, extension service.—*St. Louis Daily Live Stock Reporter.*

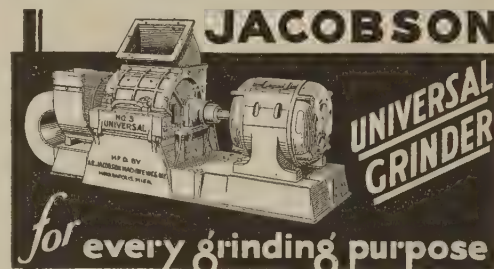
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Courtesy Ill. Exp. Sta.

Fowl Starved of Vitamin B.

Vitamin B Deficiency

When vitamin B is lacking in the diet the nervous system of the animal is seriously affected; and nervous weakness leads to many diseases.

The first symptom of lack of vitamin B is loss of appetite. Impaired growth and emaciation naturally follow. The power of the animal to convert carbohydrate foods into energy is impaired. Persistence in a diet devoid of vitamin B finally results in death.

Among the symptoms are muscular incoordination, paralysis, constipation, ulceration, colitis and sterility. Chickens and pigeons affected have elevation and retraction of the head, go into convulsions and do cartwheel turning. In the engraving herewith is shown a fowl with a typical case of polyneuritis.

To prevent or cure avitaminosis B the feed should contain materials rich in vitamin B. Yeast is especially rich in Vitamin B, dried brewers' yeast, rice bran extract and wheat germ being valuable concentrates containing it.

All of the whole unmilled cereals have an abundance of it, as do wheat bran, green forage and well cured hay. Milk and whey contain this vitamin.

Vitamin B is soluble in water, and is more readily destroyed by moist heat above the boiling point, and alkalinity. Rice stored in an arid climate for 100 years was found to have retained all its vitamin B. It is stable in ordinary feeds.

Coast Feed Ass'n

By FLOYD OLES, Mgr. Pacific N-W Feed Ass'n
Three functioning ass'ns of the feed industry exist on the Pacific Coast, in California, Oregon, and Washington. That they have a common aim, in the betterment of conditions affecting the industry and its farmer customers, is obvious.

Very fortunate was that industry and its trade ass'n which did not find itself wholly immersed in the N.R.A. vortex. Swept into hysterical, untried forms of economic organization, planning, and coercive regulation by a well-intentioned but inexperienced bureaucracy, many industries lost in a brief two years the organizational, research and co-operative advances built by years of association endeavor. Sunk in a morass of stringent regulations, arraigned as culprits before a court of prejudiced inquiry, such industries perforce abandoned constructive activities and devoted every energy to the short-lived, and largely abortive, codes.

That this industry, the feed industry of the Pacific Coast, avoided and was spared the expense, the trouble, the domination and above all the moral undermining of a code, was due strictly to the sturdy and effective co-operation of the Pacific Coast feed ass'ns. True, our joint efforts were not directed specifically at avoidance of what then seemed inevitable code obligations—on the contrary, facing the then inevitable, we co-operated with the N.R.A. wholeheartedly. But our efforts were directed toward securing, since we needs must have a code, it seemed, as great autonomy as possible for the Pacific Coast feed industry, and such codal provisions as would truly enable us to support code burdens. When denied such provisions, we refused to accept less—and it was solely Pacific Coast solidarity—or, as some might call it, obstinacy—which prevented adoption of a code filled with burdens and devoid of compensating benefits.

I suggest a joint study of existing and proposed feed regulatory laws. We believe we have a very satisfactory law in Washington, and a substantially similar one in Oregon. We are already conferring with Idaho men on proposed feed and fertilizer legislation in that state. I do not at this time suggest a uniform Pacific Coast feed law. The recently enacted law in California, I believe, will require modification rather drastically with a year or so more of operation

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for July futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal and alfalfa meal in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel.

Minneapolis Spot				Kansas City			
	Bran	Midts		Bran	Shorts		
Apr. 11.....	17.75	17.75		14.00	17.60		
Apr. 18.....	18.50	18.50		14.50	18.50		
Apr. 25.....	18.00	18.00		14.00	18.00		
May 2.....	17.00	17.00		13.60	18.00		
May 9.....	16.00	18.50		13.60	18.50		
May 16.....	15.00	18.00		13.00	17.25		
May 23.....	14.50	17.50		12.60	17.80		
May 29.....	14.00	17.00		12.50	17.85		
June 6.....	14.00	18.00		13.45	19.10		
St. Louis				Chicago, Soy			
	Bran	Shorts		Beans	Meal		
Apr. 11.....	15.35	19.00		80	21.00		
Apr. 18.....	15.00	18.75		85	22.40		
Apr. 25.....	15.10	18.25		84 1/2	25.40		
May 2.....	14.75	18.30		84 1/2	25.40		
May 9.....	15.00	18.85		83	24.40		
May 16.....	14.40	18.00		84	26.40		
May 23.....	14.25	18.25		84 1/2	25.40		
May 29.....	14.25	18.75		84 1/2	24.90		
June 6.....	14.90	19.85		87	24.40		
Cottonseed Meal				Denver			
	Ft. Worth	Memphis		Alfalfa	Corn		
Apr. 11.....	24.50	20.00		21.00	63		
Apr. 18.....	24.75	21.00		21.00	65		
Apr. 25.....	25.50	22.00		21.00	65 1/2		
May 2.....	26.50	22.00		21.00	65		
May 9.....	26.50	21.50		21.00	65 1/2		
May 16.....	26.50	21.50		21.00	66		
May 23.....	27.50	21.50		21.00	63		
May 29.....	27.50	21.00		21.00	63		
June 6.....	27.50	21.00		21.00	62 1/2		

as a basis. But I do think that at some time or other, not too far distant, a comprehensive feed law conference could, with profit, be held, including industry representatives and enforcement officials from at least the states of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho. I know that our ass'n, Oregon and Idaho, are right now interested in such a conference; without, of course, any commitment as to policy, and solely with a view at this time to an interchange of experiences, facts, and reactions.

Another and important phase of possible and desirable interchange amongst our ass'ns is in the relatively simple matter of our own trade organization work. We have in Washington, for example, certain trading rules and arbitration rules, largely governing hay, but which in some form might interest your members. We have achieved a certain technique in our Feed Control Com'te which is, I think, valuable. A closer interchange of such methods and material could be immensely valuable to all of us.

Handling Molasses

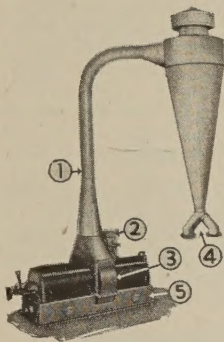
Long Howard, who works for R. R. Norwood, doctor and ranch man of Mineral Wells, Tex., has found a means for handling molasses when no pumping equipment is convenient. His equipment consists of a tank truck, a 5-gallon bucket, a 2-gallon bucket, two tin-lined troughs, and a frame work equipped with a pulley and windlass to set above the filling holes in the tanks.

His procedure in unloading a tank car on railroad sidings where pumping equipment is unavailable, is to set his windlass and frame over the loading man-hole at the top of the tank car. The weighted 5-gallon bucket is then dropped into the car, pulled up, by means of the windlass, spilled into the trough that directs the molasses into the truck tank.

In unloading from the truck tank he follows the same procedure, using the weighted 2-gallon bucket. Two men do the work of dipping, raising, and spilling the molasses, and claim they can dip as fast as the molasses will run.

No Fires or Dust Explosions

can occur with the Strong-Scott Pneumatic Attrition Mill



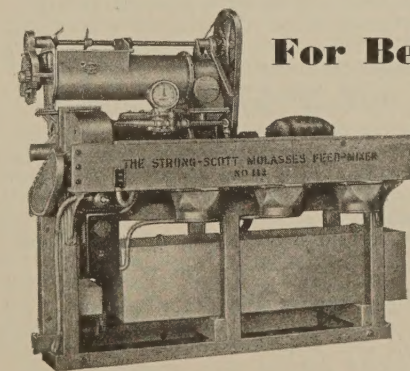
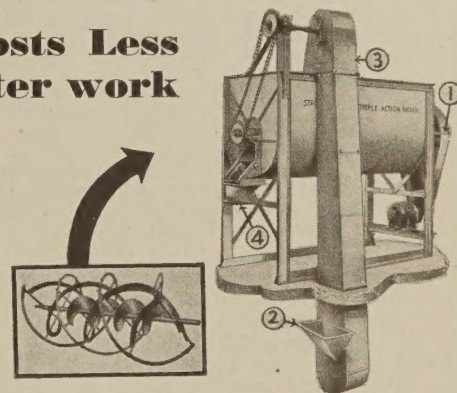
Lower insurance rates and lower operating costs are among its many features.

Feed is elevated through piping (1) by air, and with no power required in addition to the grinding motors. Feeder (2) is non-choking and adjustable. Removable cover (3) gives easy access to grinding plates. Feed reaches sack or bin (4) thoroughly aerated and cooled. Heavy base (5), and sturdy construction throughout, mean long life. Write for price.

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Corn and Cob Meal Compared With Shelled Corn

Comparative tests were made at the Madison County Experiment Farm, three years for calves and two years for yearlings, on the value of shelled corn and corn and cob meal, and have been summarized as follows by Professors Paul Gerlaugh and H. W. Rogers, of the Ohio Station.

The corn was ground thru a burr mill to a medium degree of fineness. It was not possible to grind the corn as fine during the first few weeks of either test, due to the higher moisture content of the corn. After the first few weeks of feeding, the samples analyzed by the Department of Agricultural Engineering, showed a modulus of fineness ranging from 3.75 to 3.80.

In each case the cattle fed corn-and-cob meal outgained the cattle fed shelled corn. The yearling cattle outgained the calves. It should be remembered that, while this is to be expected, the yearling cattle had the advantages of a shorter feeding period, were sold prior to the coming of hot weather, and had silage in their ration throughout their feed-lot stay.

We think the calves were slightly fatter than the yearlings at the conclusion of their respective feeding periods. These same points need to be borne in mind when considering the feed requirements of the yearlings as compared with the calves. There was about twice as much gain on the pigs per bushel of corn fed the cattle as shelled corn as when corn-and-cob meal was fed.

There has been a very wide variation in prices of feeds and livestock during the period covered by these tests; in Table 1, costs and selling prices of feeds and livestock have been omitted. It is felt that the performance of the cattle and hogs and their ability to turn feed into gains are typical, regardless of prices. It does not make any difference to a steer whether corn is 20 cents or a dollar per bushel.

There was less supplement, silage, and hay fed per 100 bushels of corn when the corn was fed as shelled corn, because the steers ate a bushel of corn in fewer feeds when shelled. Moreover, the same amount of supplement and silage was fed daily to both lots.

Averaging the calves fed corn-and-cob meal for the last 2 years, when silage was fed, we find that we obtained 155 pounds more gain on the calves per 100 bushels of corn fed. We obtained 91 pounds more gain on the pigs per 100 bushels of shelled corn fed the calves, and we saved 99 pounds of supplement, 0.24 ton of silage, and 0.07 ton of hay per 100 bushels of shelled corn fed.

Assigning values of \$10.00 for cattle gains, \$8.00 for hog gains, \$40.00 per ton for supplement, \$5.00 per ton for silage, and \$10.00 per ton for hay, we find we have a balance of \$4.34 per 100 bushels of corn in favor of the corn-and-cob meal over the shelled corn. This item must cover the cost of grinding, as compared with shelling the hundred bushels of corn.

Using the same method of computing results on the calves during 1932-1933, when no silage was fed, we obtain a figure of \$6.94 to cover cost of grinding 100 bushels of corn, as compared with shelling it.

Averaging the 2 years of feeding the two

Feedstuffs Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1935, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
*Baltimore	4,167	3,327	.....	.....
†Boston	657	1,670	.....	.....
*Chicago	12,962	7,331	22,069	28,067
*†Kansas City	4,075	2,650	21,200	21,400
*Milwaukee	645	560	8,610	7,427
Peoria	14,350	8,360	16,745	11,150
†San Francisco	85	467	.....	.....
*Milfeed, bran and shorts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Bran and shorts.	.....	.....	.....	.....

kinds of corn to yearling steers, we find a hundred bushels of corn as corn-and-cob meal gave 218 pounds more gain on the cattle, worth, at above figures, \$21.80. A hundred bushels of shelled corn gave us 116 pounds more gain on the pigs, worth, at \$8.00 per cwt., \$9.28. The shelled corn also saved 111 pounds of supplement, worth \$2.22, 0.7 ton of silage, worth \$3.50, and 0.09 ton of hay, worth \$0.90—leaving an amount of \$5.90 in favor of the 100 bushels of corn as corn-and-cob meal.

Corn-Cob Meal Cheaper Horse Feed than Oats

Corn and cob meal has been found a cheaper grain for work horses than oats in two feeding trials by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

A. L. Harvey, of the animal husbandry division, who directed the trials, says the horses ate the ground ear corn with less relish than the oats, but that pound for pound, corn and cob meal proved more economical. Putting the conclusion another way, ground ear corn at 50 cents a bushel is cheaper horse feed than whole oats at 25 cents a bushel. The tests were conducted with several teams of Percheron and Belgian mares doing medium-hard work. Results favored corn and cob meal, whether prairie hay or alfalfa hay was used for roughage.

New Vitamin Factors

By DR. LEWIS W. TAYLOR, Division of Poultry Husbandry, University of California

Recent research work has uncovered a number of new vitamins with specific effects on poultry or producing different effects when deficient in birds than in rats or other laboratory mammals.

Most of these factors are adequately supplied in the ordinary poultry diets, but deficiencies with respect to several, have been found in the field in recent years. One factor, the anti-hemorrhagic vitamin, has never been found to be deficient under conditions of ordinary poultry raising. It is of interest only from the standpoint of knowing the fundamental nutritional requirements of chickens.

Conditions related to new vitamin deficiencies which are found in poultry rearing, include dermatitis, nutritional paralysis or encephalomalacia and gizzard erosions.

It has been recently shown that chick dermatitis is not due to the lack of the same vitamin that prevents dermatitis in rats. Again the turkey resembles the rat in its type of dermatitis rather than the chick. Chick dermatitis often occurs when both breeding hen and chick diets are deficient in the vitamin needed. Fresh and dried greens, milk, milk products and molasses are sources of the vitamin preventing chick dermatitis.

Nutritional paralysis involves a destruction of brain tissue and, according to workers at Columbia University, the preventive vitamin is found in vegetable oils, soybean oil being the best source located. Curled-toe paralysis is apparently due to a deficiency of a different vitamin; milk products are a good source of this vitamin.

Gizzard erosions are commonly met with

Hay Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1935, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	27	25	.....	.....
Boston	550	660	.....	.....
Chicago	1,801	2,154	50	778
Ft. Worth	.....	.....	363	.....
Kansas City	1,356	6,804	420	5,052
Peoria	50	230	.....	50
San Francisco	144	288	.....	.....
Seattle	22	22	.....	.....

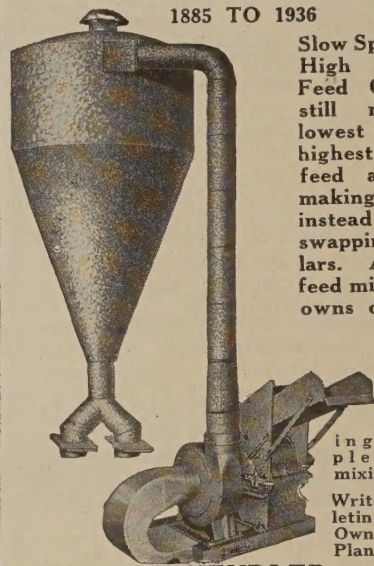
under field conditions. Chick embryos at 17 days of incubation may show these erosions. Thus the chick diet often must be able to cure the condition already present in the chicks. Recent work at the University of California indicates the preventive factor is present in kale to a greater extent than in alfalfa. However, a single source of the vitamin, as alfalfa for instance, must be fed in very high levels to effect the cure. It is probable that the best sources of this anti-gizzard erosion vitamin have not yet been identified.

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Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried,	Mineral mixtures
semi-solid	Molasses
Calcium carbonate,	Oyster shell, crushed
phosphate	Peanut meal
Cocunut oil meal	Peat moss
Cod liver oil	Phosphates, rock
Charcoal	Potassium, chlorid
Commercial feeds	Iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Salt
cake	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

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Central Feed Ass'n Meet In Milwaukee

The eleventh annual convention of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n. was held at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisc., June 8 and 9, with a new high mark for attendance. More than 500 registered, and the same high interest and enthusiasm which has marked past meetings was evident from the registration until final adjournment.

PRES. COLBY PORTER called the first session to order in the Green Room at 10:30 Monday morning.

J. V. LAUER, pres. of the Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange, after enumerating the many benefits to be derived from the association, extended a warm welcome to the dealers on behalf of the Exchange and City.

PRES. COLBY PORTER, prior to his annual address, had distributed copies of the Honor Roll of manufacturers and jobbers working with the association, and he urged the dealers to trade with those firms which are willing to co-operate with the dealers thru the association. He also asked the dealers to report promptly any changes in firms at their, or nearby towns, in order to keep their lists accurate.

DOUGLAS WALLOCK, nationally known writer and speaker, entertained the delegates with a satirical talk on "The Depression."

SEC'Y. STEENBERGH distributed mimeographed copies of the secretary's and treasurers reports which were accepted.

PRES. COLBY appointed nomination and resolution committees, and cash attendance prizes were awarded at this and each succeeding session.

Monday Afternoon Session

J. H. VINT, Union Grove, in his talk on service rendered to agriculture by the association, briefly outlined the work of the 4-H Clubs and announced a monthly award by the association for outstanding 4-H Club work.

T. L. BEWICK, Wisconsin 4-H Club leader, outlined the need and purpose of the 4-H Clubs and Miss Grace Rowntree, assistant state leader explained the activities of the 4-H Club girls. This was followed by a demonstration by members of the Fisher Club who rendered musical entertainment and talked on the gathering, curing, and testing of seed corn.

BEN F. RUSY, Door County Agent, in his talk on the County Agent and the Feed Dealer asked for close co-operation between the dealers and the agent for their mutual benefit and the best interest of the farmer. He stated that their program should be "Quality" and urged frequent meetings of the agent and all dealers in the county to prevent working at loggerheads.

The Banquet

It is no wonder that over 500 were present at the banquet tendered Monday night by the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, as this annual affair has become so famous every one makes every effort to be present. The food was first class and plentiful. After the tables were cleared and pushed back, many beautiful acts were presented by radio and night club stars. Of particular enjoyment to those present were the Grain Exchange Girls and the negroes. After the entertainment those with a light foot answered the call of Terpsichore, and the wee small hours found many still on the floor.

Tuesday Morning Session

RALPH HAYNE, International Harvester Co., quoted simple homely truths regarding farming, and stated that nothing a paternalistic government can do will permanently benefit the

farmer. He predicted that when all laws, supposed to help the farmer are enacted and administered, all bonuses and gratuities paid, the farmer will find that it is still his own problem to run his farm and provide for himself and family. He advocated production at lower costs, and stated that the standard of living and income of any country was in direct ratio to the power utilized by the workers.

ROBERT K. HENRY, Wisconsin State Treasurer in his address "Why Be Interested in Government" attributed the mounting cost of government to the increase in demand for governmental services rather than inefficiency or waste. He denounced misguided and unintelligent voting and stated that until we interest ourselves, we will not have the high standard of government we desire.

S. D. PORTER, Wisconsin Public Service Commission, outlined the need, purpose and operation of state and interstate carrier acts.

JOHN BECKER, Monroe, read the report of the auditing committee, which was accepted.

Resolutions were presented and adopted extending the best wishes of the association for the speedy recovery of J. L. Kleckner and D. W. McKercher, past presidents; expressing appreciation for the co-operation extended by the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange; thanks to the officers and members who have labored in making the association's first decade so successful, and to those attending this meeting for their close attention to and interest in the proceedings.

Corporation Meeting

Since the last annual meeting, Central Retail Feed Ass'n. has been incorporated and will henceforth be known as Central Retail Feed Ass'n., Inc.

Sec'y. Steenbergh and Attorney Hurley were appointed chairman and Sec'y. pro tem and resolutions were passed approving the incorporation and taking over the assets and liabilities of the association.

D. R. WIHILLS, Fond du Lac, read the report of the nominations committee naming the following directors: for 3 years, Colby Porter, Fox Lake; F. E. Parker, Fennimore; J. E. Davis, Emery; for 2 years, Roland Reinders, Elm Grove; Geo. Schlegel, Athens; Herb Krueger, Forrest Junction; for 1 year, William Herpst, Elmwood; Walter Uebele, Burlington; and Fred Christopherson, Milltown.

At a meeting of directors the following officers were chosen: Pres. Colby Porter; V. P. Fred Christopherson, Sec'y. Treas. Roland Reinders and Executive Sec'y. Dave Steenbergh.

With Blatz—Mine Host

As usual after the adjournment of the business sessions at noon Tuesday, the convention moved en masse to the Heidelberg Room of the Blatz Brewing Co. Here an elaborate buffet luncheon was served with copious quantities of Old Heidelberg to wash it down. To make the occasion appropriate to Milwaukee an accomplished accordion player entertained with German songs and music. As a reminder of this pleasant affair the brewing company presented each guest with a knife.

Convention Notes

The 36 gifts donated by member companies were much sought after.

Representatives of most of the prominent ingredient manufacturers were present.

What was the matter with Flanagan? Could it be that his ardor was dampened by someone present?

The room maintained by Stratton Grain Co. provided everything from soup to nuts, including music.

The second issue of The Warehouse Cat, so ably edited by Lousy Inkslinger, was distributed at the banquet. It provided many hearty laughs.

Deutsch & Sickert Co., Chas. A. Krause Mfg. Co. and Nitragin Co. kept bars operating at all hours, insuring a constant oasis for those with parched palates.

The Club Rook, taken over by LaBudde Grain & Feed Co., was a favorite rendezvous. The Swiss Yodelers enlivened the place with native Swiss songs. An Alpine chapeau was presented to each visitor, and marked the wearer as having come under the LaBudde spell.

Big Payments to Soil Conserving Farmers

The A.A.A. on June 1 announced the rates of soil-conserving payments for the counties in nine Western States in the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Rates of payment vary in each state, Arizona, from \$6.10 in Coconino County to \$18.60 in Yuma County; Colorado, from \$4 in Kit Carson County to \$16.30 in Eagle County; Kansas, from \$4.20 in Wallace County to \$12.60 in Doniphan County; Nevada, from \$8.60 in Mineral County to \$20.90 in Douglas County; New Mexico from \$4.50 in Lea County to \$13.50 in Luna County; North Dakota, from \$6.10 in Bottineau County to \$8.60 in Cass County; Oregon, from \$7.20 in Jefferson County to \$17.60 in Malheur County; Utah, from \$8.30 in San Juan County to \$17.60 in Davis County, and Washington, from \$6.30 in Grant County to \$24.30 in Skagit County, all figures per acre average for the county. Individual farms will receive much more and some much less than the foregoing averages.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages, 4½x6½ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1927) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher: 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth \$4.00.

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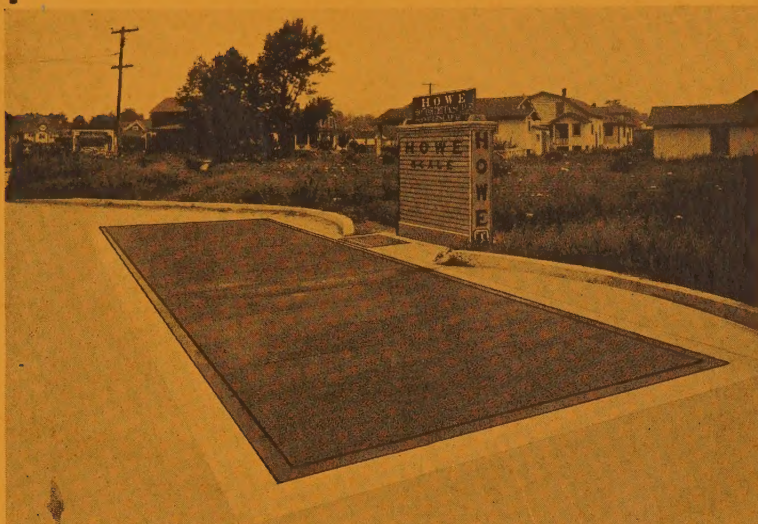
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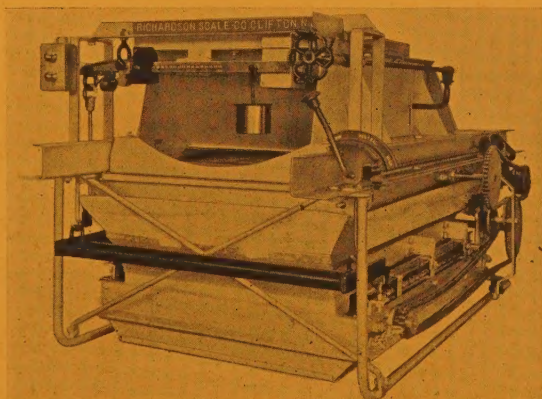
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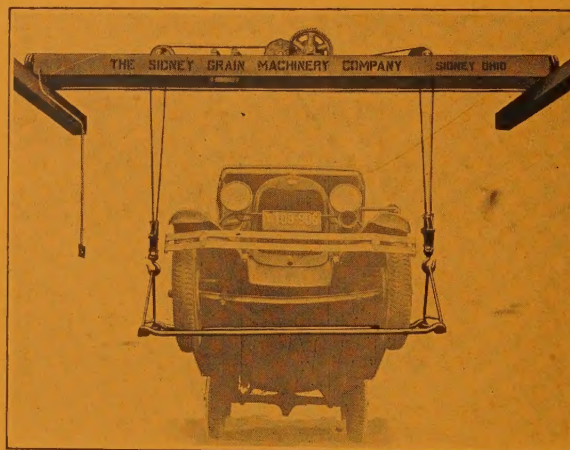
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